HELP WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1870. NUMBER 351.

A SUPPLEMENT.

The subscribers to THE TRIBUNE outside of Chicago will find the usual supplementary sheet of miscellaneous reading in this morning's paper.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE of to-morrow will also be accompanied by a Supplement, to make room for advertisements in other columns of the paper.

WASHINGTON.

Long Debate in the Senate on the Post Office Appropriation Bill.

An Amendment Adopted Providing for Two-Cent Letter Postage.

The New Law Department.

The [illegible] Railroad Goat Island Bill Defeated in the House.

Points Established by the Evidence in the San Domingo Investigation.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE SAN DOMINGO INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The San Domingo investigation was concluded this morning, and the reports will be made Monday or Tuesday. Messrs. Howard, Warner, Williams, and [illegible], will make a majority report, and Messrs. Ferry, Schurz, and Vickers, a minority. The following points have been established by the evidence independent of Perry, whose record has been industriously searched for the purpose of discrediting him as a witness to prove that Hatch was detained in prison because it was feared he would injure the cause of annexation. The committee have a despatch of Minister Gautier, to Perry, a letter of Logwood to General Babcock, and a despatch from Admiral Poor, giving this as the reason for holding Hatch. General Babcock, in his testimony, admits that he informed Perry that the President was displeased because a peremptory order had gone out for Hatch's release. He gives two reasons for not interfering in favor of Hatch: First, that his instructions did not direct it; second, that he believed him guilty. It came out, however, in the cross-examination, that he had interfered in behalf of an ex-Confederate soldier, and that his instructions were as silent in this case as in the other. The committee have confined the investigation closely to the terms of the resolution, which contemplated an inquiry into the Hatch case alone. The only part of the testimony which bore upon the supposed operations of Baez and others in the grant of land, was an admission of Babcock that Baez had offered him a grant in the presence of a number of witnesses, but that he had declined it for two reasons: First, because it might injure the prospects of the treaty, and, second, that it would compromise General Grant. The case, as it stands, is such as leaves the more general subjects of the irregularity in an awkward shape, without such investigation as was contemplated in the resolution of General Schurz.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

A bill has passed both branches of Congress, and will become a law as soon as signed by the President, creating a Department of Law. It was originally introduced by Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, once reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee of the House, and comes now from the Retrenchment Committee. It is now in nineteen sections, and was drawn with great care. The Attorney General is to be head of the new department, with the same salary as at present, and, under him, are to be a Solicitor General, with a salary of $7,500, and two assistants with a salary of $5,000 each. The Solicitor of the Treasury, Naval Solicitor, Law Officer of the State Department, Law Officer of the Internal Revenue Bureau, with all their clerks and messengers, are transferred, at their present salaries, to the new department, and hereafter all the law business of the government is to be done under the supervision of the Attorney General, who, like other members of the Cabinet, must report to Congress annually. He has full control of all his subordinates, and may send them where he pleases to argue cases for the government. Questions of law from all other departments must be sent to him for settlement, and he has the same charge of the patronage and disbursements in his department that other Cabinet officers have in theirs. The supervisory power over the accounts of District Attorneys, Marshals, and other officers of United States Courts, now exercised by the Secretary of the Interior, is hereafter to be in the hands of the Attorney General. The heads of other departments are positively prohibited from employing attorneys or counsel at the public expense in any case, and no extra counsel can be employed by the Attorney General except as hereafter authorized by law. In this one feature of the bill there is a great yearly saving to the government. The only new officer it authorizes is a Solicitor General, who in case of absence or vacancy is to act as Attorney General. The act goes into effect on the 1st of July, or just about the time Mr. Hoar's successor will be ready to enter on duty.

ABOLITION OF THE DISTRICT ORPHANS' COURT.

The good people of this District have at last got one thing for which they have long been asking Congress, viz., an act abolishing the Orphans' Court, which goes to the President to-morrow for his signature. The Judge of that court was twice ducked in a brook out at Bladensburg, last summer, by young fellows, because of what he had said about certain ladies, and his character is such that one of the lawyers who advocated this bill before the committee said it adds to the pangs of the dying in this District to think that the widow, and orphan daughters must go before him to get their business settled. As he would neither die nor resign, Congress has now legislated him out of office, turned his business over to the General Court of the district, and provided for an additional Judge on that bench.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL,

as reported in the Senate, is increased over the figures of the House as follows: Pay of officers and seamen, $400,000; contingent account, $3,000; Bureau of Yards and Docks, 29,000; Bureau of Ordnance, $445,000; Bureau of Construction and Repair, $805,000; Bureau of Steam Engineering, $780,000; Naval Academy, $3,000; aggregate increase, $4,700,000, of which, it will be noticed, that nearly three-fourths is for construction and repair, showing a difference of opinion, as to the future management of our navy, between Mr. Dawes and the Senate committee. There is also an additional item of $375,000, to settle liabilities under contracts made before this administration came into power.

THE GOAT ISLAND FIGHT

in the House was a severe one, and finally resulted in the defeat of the bill, but a motion to reconsider was entered, and it will probably pass when members come fully to understand the merits of the question. Goat Island has an area of about 120 acres, lies in the harbor of San Francisco, and is the natural terminus of the Pacific Railroad. The bill proposed to give it the use of half the land, while the other half is kept for military purposes, and the whole of it reverts to the government whenever wanted in time of war. All the shops in the island and all the works about it are to be done under the superintendence of the Engineer's Department, and the bill is most carefully guarded in every respect.

MR. HOAR'S RESIGNATION.

The intimations in some quarters that the President requested the resignation of Attorney General Hoar are without foundation, and there is the most positive authority for saying that his withdrawal has nothing to do with any question pending in Congress or before the administration. No other resignations have been intimated to the President, nor by members of the Cabinet to each other, as likely to occur at present, or in consequence of any existing complications. Secretary Fish has on several occasions expressed a desire to be freed from official duties, but his relations with the President and his associates have never been more cordial than they now are, and if he withdraws before the adjournment of Congress it will be against the earnest wishes of the President. He won such a triumph in the House on the Cuban question that he can easily afford to bear the constant slurs of his enemies and the enemies of General Grant.

THE NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL.

There is a great deal of talk about Mr. Akerman among members of Congress, and the whole class of extreme and implacable men are baying on his track because he was at one time a minor officer in the rebel army, and denouncing the President for calling an ex-rebel into his Cabinet. More sensible and considerate persons rejoice that the President moves toward a day of general reconciliation by such a gracious act. There will be a fight on Akerman's confirmation, if any one dares lead the malcontents. The nomination was referred to the Judiciary Committee this afternoon. Judge Hoar left here this evening for Boston and the Harvard commencement, but will return in about ten days, to remain four or five weeks, and close up the business of his office. He expects to resume the practice of his profession in Boston next fall. Assistant Attorney General Field, who resigned some weeks ago, and expected to go out in about a fortnight, will probably remain till Mr. Hoar closes his connection with the office.

WHISKEY METERS.

Commissioner Delano has ordered that, as the automatic meters in use in distilleries are unnecessarily expensive, that hereafter the Tice sample meter, or automatic meter, adopted as a sample meter, shall be used exclusively; that each distillery shall be obliged to have but one, and that distillers shall remove the meters, the use of which is discontinued in 90 days, and in the same time to furnish one of the prescribed pattern, with all the necessary attachments, at the expense of the distiller. This order does not apply to distillers of apples, peaches or grapes exclusively.

THE NEWS CENSORSHIP.

The Committee on the Suppression of News finished its investigations to-day. It did not press the correspondent to tell where he obtained the treaty he printed. Fitch was sworn in his own behalf, and testified that he had never met Taylor, or held any communication with him. Mr. McCormick testified that he had taken rooms at the house of Mrs. Taylor, whom he supposed to be a widow; but subsequently the author of the despatch, Mr. N. B. Taylor, appeared as her husband. Mr. Taylor and himself had, however, never conversed on public affairs. Nothing has been developed against either Fitch or McCormick, but that exactly such documents as the despatch mentioned in his despatch did exist has been fully proven. The committee may report to-morrow, but probably will not do so until next week.

(To the Associated Press.)

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day by the President: Isaac P. Gray, of Indiana, Consul at St. Thomas; Lieutenant Edwin H. Miller, to be Lieutenant Commander in the navy; G. Wiley Wells, United States Attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi.

THE CUBAN INVESTIGATION.

The House select committee on the Cuban business closed its investigation to-day and will on Monday make their report. Representative Fitch testified that he had never seen Taylor, and Representative McCormick that, though he occupied a room in Taylor's house, he never conversed with him.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

At a Democratic caucus, last night, about fifty members of Congress were present, including four Senators. The object is to secure concert of action on public measures. A paper is in preparation, to be addressed to Southern friends, with regard to the election of members of Congress.

EXECUTIVE BUSINESS.

The nomination of Ackerman was, this afternoon, in executive session, referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The following nominations were confirmed: James B. Belford, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Colorado; James B. McKean, of New York, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah; D. B. Cliffe, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Fifth Tennessee District.

The following Postmasters: Josiah H. Pillsbury, Manhattan, Kansas; Archibald M. Campbell, Saline; John W. Marshall, Plattsmouth, Neb.; Wm. A. Pollock, Brownsville, Neb.; Edward Shoemaker, Fort Union; N. M. O. Sheldon, Burlingame, Kansas.

THE CABINET.

Inquiries were made to-day at various sources as to the truth of the rumors of further Cabinet changes, but nothing was obtained to show that they are well founded.

BILL SIGNED.

The President has signed the bill fixing the salaries of Chief Justices and Associate Chief Justices of the United States and Territories.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 17.

SENATE.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported without amendment the House bill to amend the Homestead act, extending it to soldiers.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported with amendments the bill continuing the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad across the Territory of Dakota to Yankton, and for a land grant in aid of it.

ARMY RELIEF BILL.

Mr. CAMERON called up the House joint resolution explanatory of the joint resolution for the relief of certain officers of the army, passed in July, 1866. The resolution was amended so as to provide for [illegible] the present law during the pay from the date of muster in. Passed.

PENSION BILL.

Mr. EDMUNDS called up the House bill to construe certain acts therein recited relative to pensions. Passed.

THE SERVILE LABOR PROHIBITORY BILL.

Mr. STEWART moved to take up the bill to prohibit contracts for servile labor, remarking that he did not want servile labor to compete with free labor in this country, if it could be prevented. The bill was taken up, and various amendments being suggested, it was laid over for a day or two.

THE LINCOLN PENSION BILL.

Mr. SUMNER moved to take up the bill for a pension to Mrs. Lincoln.

Mr. EDMUNDS objected, but Mr. Sumner's motion carried—31 to 24.

Mr. EDMUNDS spoke in opposition to the bill till the expiration of the morning hour, when the Franking bill came up, but was passed over for consideration of the calendar.

A number of bills were read, but without action the Senate took up

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL

in Committee of the Whole. The amendment of the Committee on Appropriations, restricting free letter delivery to cities of over 40,000 inhabitants, was concurred in.

Mr. RAMSEY moved as an amendment the House bill abolishing the franking privilege.

Mr. STEWART renewed the amendment of Mr. DRAKE continuing the present provisions of the law for the free transmission of newspapers. Adopted—yeas, 42; nays, 11.

The question being on Mr. Ramsey's amendment, Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) moved further to modify by continuing the franking privilege to the Executive Department, and Agricultural Department, to petitions, &c.

Messrs. HOWARD and MORTON opposed the amendment as a half-way measure, preferring to try the experiment of a total repeal of the franking system.

The amendment was rejected—16 to 31.

Mr. SPENCER moved an amendment that the abolition of the franking privilege do not take effect until January 1, 1870. Lost—Yeas, 21; nays, 26.

Mr. RAMSEY gave notice of an amendment, which on his motion was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, providing for a system of stamped envelopes for the use of Congress and the departments, and making appropriations to defray the expenses.

Mr. SUMNER moved as an amendment his proposition to reduce the expense of carrying the mails, providing a one penny postage system, etc.

RECESS.

At 4 o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and at half past 4 o'clock took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate proceeded with the Post Office Appropriation bill, the question being on Mr. Sumner's substitute for the franking bill, providing for a system of 1c postage on half-ounce letters, and three ounces of printed matter; regulating the rates on newspapers, books, &c.; authorizing stamped envelopes for the departments and Congress; limiting the cost of mail service on any railroad to $300 per mile annually, and requiring prepayments.

After a long discussion the Senate, at 11:30, voted upon Mr. Sumner's substitute, which was rejected—yeas, 17; nays, 28.

An amendment by Mr. NYE to provide for 2 cent letter postage was agreed to—yeas, 21; nays, 17.

Mr. MORTON said the adoption of the amendment would necessitate an additional appropriation for the Post Office to the amount of $7,000,000 or $8,000,000.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he was in favor of the abolition of the franking privilege, but would vote against the amendments when reported from the Committee of the Whole.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ELECTION CASE.

Mr. CHURCHILL, from the Election Committee, made a report in the Virginia contested election case, that Whittlesey was not entitled to the seat, and that McKenzie, the sitting member, is. The report was agreed to.

BOUNTY BILL PASSED.

Mr. COBB, (Wis.), from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers, allowing $8.33 to non-commissioned officers, soldiers, and musicians for each month's service between April 12, 1861, and May 9, 1865, deducting United States bounties already paid, which passed.

STONE FOR THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

Mr. PALMER, from the Library Committee, reported a joint resolution instructing the architect of the Capitol to transfer to the Conservatory of the United States Botanical Garden, the stone presented by the patriots of Rome to the late President Lincoln, and now in the crypt of the Capitol.

Mr. CULLOM offered a substitute to have it transferred to the Lincoln Monument Association at Springfield, Ill. The substitute was agreed to, and the joint resolution passed.

ANOTHER BOUNTY.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill to provide bounty for the first volunteers in the late war. Referred.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

The SPEAKER announced the following Conference Committee on the bill defining the duties of Pension Agents: Benjamin, Benton, and Bird.

SUBSIDY BILL.

The bill granting the Yerba Buena Island to the Western Pacific Railroad Company for a terminus, came up as unfinished business of yesterday. It was discussed at some length, and rejected, 80 to 82.

PICTURES ADMITTED FREE OF DUTY.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the Senate joint resolution to admit, free of duty, prints and chromos of Indian paintings belonging to John M. Stanley, not to exceed 21,000 copies. Passed.

PENSION BILLS.

Several bills granting pensions were reported from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and passed. One of the bills was to restore a pension to Mrs. M. T. Beer, of Tennessee, she having been deprived of it because she could not take the test oath. It appeared from the report that she was the daughter of John Adair, a Revolutionary soldier, afterwards Governor of Kentucky, and widow of Colonel W. P. Anderson, a soldier of the War of 1812, who died of wounds received in that war.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BUSINESS.

Pending discussion, the House proceeded to the consideration of the business of the District of Columbia. Several bills passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the Yerba Buena bill was entered.

The bill to pave Pennsylvania avenue was discussed till adjournment.

NEW ENGLAND.

List of Killed and Injured by the Disaster on the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad.

BOSTON, June 17.—Those killed outright by the accident on the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad, yesterday, were Geo. A. Johnson, of Fitchburg, and James O'Connell. The following list comprises most of those dangerously wounded: John Murphy, of Lowell, whose recovery is impossible; Mrs. Hattie King, and an infant, both badly bruised; W. Elliott, of Fitchburg, baggage-master, probably fatally; E. O. Britton, of Fitchburg, road-master, back bruised and hip broken; A. S. Whitcomb, of Fitchburg, mail agent, back bruised and serious internal injuries, which will prove fatal; W. A. Foster, of Fitchburg, engineer, leg severely bruised and hip cut; H. W. Jones, fireman, will probably, not recover; A. S. Blackwell, cut over the right eye, and head jammed; George Howard, fatal fracture of the skull; Lucy Bullock, of Royalston, bruised in the head and face; Jennie Bruce, badly bruised; Mrs. James Turner, of Royalston, probably fatally; A. E. Doolittle, leg broken; Byron E. Bartlett, bruised in the face badly; A. Caldwell and Jerome Jones, slightly injured; Mrs. Charles Dean, of Sunderland, bruised in the face badly; a child of Jerome Jones, slightly injured; Mrs. Young, of Boston, head and chest badly bruised; Mrs. Ellis Bullock, slightly injured; Mrs. Fields, of Taunton, leg broken.

BATH, Me., June 17.—The State Temperance Convention, at Auburn, nominated Hon. Sidney Perham for Governor.

CANADA.

Annual Election of the Canada Southern Railway Company.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., June 17.—A meeting of the shareholders of the Canada Southern Railway took place yesterday at the Clifton House, where a permanent organization of the company was effected. The following persons were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year: John F. Tracey, President of the Rock Island Company; William L. Scott, President of the Erie & Pittsburgh Company; Sidney Dillon, Director of the Union Pacific Company; Milton Courtright, Director of the Lake Shore, Rock Island and Northwestern Companies; Daniel Drew, New York; William A. Thompson, President of the Erie & Niagara Company; Oliver S. Chapman, New York; Benjamin F. Hall, New Jersey, and Jerome Wetmore, Erie, Pa.

MISSOURI.

Falling Walls—Commercial Travelers' Arrangements with Railroads.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—The two-story brick kitchen attached to the Everett House fell, about 5 o'clock to-night, bringing down with it the rear wall of the four-story L of the house. Nobody was hurt. Damage about $5,000.

The Commercial Travelers' Association has completed arrangements with the principal railroad and steamboat lines centering here for special commutation rates to members of the association.

THE WEST.

Steamer Ashore on the Upper Missouri.

BENTON, W. T., June 17.—The steamer Sally met the steamer Nick Wall, high and dry, at Spread Eagle. She will not be able to proceed till the river raises. The Nick Wall left here 15 days ago. General Phil. Sheridan and staff left it at Spread Eagle, and set out overland for Fort Stevenson. The rest of the passengers were transferred to other boats.

Railroad Items.

NEW ORLEANS, June 17.—To-day, by order of Judge Dibble, H. S. McComb and the new Directors of the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad were inducted into office in place of General Beauregard and the old Directors, and placed in possession of the road. The change gives general satisfaction.

RICHMOND, June 17.—Governor Walker signed the bill incorporating the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad.

FOREIGN.

Proceedings in the British Parliament.

Speech of Mr. Gladstone on the Question of Religion in Schools.

The Infallibility Question.

Rumors that the Pope will Propose a Compromise.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 17.—The press of this city continue to praise the appointment of Prevost-Paradol.

The ironclad Swiftsure was successfully launched at Jarrow, Durham, yesterday.

The Irish Times says "Dickens left a fortune of £80,000. Six monthly parts of 'The Mystery of Edwin Drood,' are finished, and the rest of the story is so outlined as to leave its completion easy. It is understood," the Times continues, "that Wilkie Collins undertakes the task."

There were, yesterday, unusually heavy transactions in Havana sugar afloat.

Heavy thunder showers prevailed here nearly all night. It is feared they came too late for wheat on light lands.

Lord Penzance has given a decision invalidating the will of Samuel [illegible], who left his fortune to [illegible], the Roman Catholic Bishop. The Court decided that the proofs of the incapacity of the deceased to make a will were conclusive.

In the House of Lords, last night, consideration of the Irish Land bill was resumed.

Lord Cairns said the bill gave advantages to tenants which were not known in England or Scotland. He demonstrated the defects of the measure.

Earl Grey and Lord Halifax spoke against the bill.

Lord Derby approved the general principle on which it was based, but was averse to granting compensation for a disturbance of tenants, regarding it equivalent to buying imaginary rights. He admitted that agrarianism was only to be checked by concession.

The Dukes of Argyll and Abercorn supported the bill.

Without action, adjourned.

In the House of Commons, yesterday morning, an hour was spent in the consideration of local bills. At its expiration, on motion of Mr. Gladstone, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Education bill. Mr. Gladstone then proceeded to explain some changes which the government proposed to make in the bill. He would not have objected to the plan for making compulsory education undenominational. As it was, the government must declare itself on the religious aspect of the bill, and especially on the denominational character of local boards, touching which much sensitiveness was felt. The main objection must be met. The first of these was that the conscience clause was an insufficient safeguard. The second, that funds raised by taxation could not be applied to religious instruction. The former objection was difficult to remove, but had been met by leaving religious instruction optional. The country was not ripe for the entire exclusion of religion from their schools. He was willing to say where educational changes were local the religious question should be left open. Such changes as were proposed by entire measures he hoped would speedily give the great blessings of elementary education to those now reluctant to trust teaching to the Church and willing to trust it to the community. Mr. Gladstone closed by moving that the committee insert the clause in which the views he had just presented were embodied.

Mr. Disraeli ridiculed the amendments by which the government proposed to revolutionize the character of its own people.

The subject was postponed, and the House coming out of committee passed to a second reading of the Extradition bill.

The Revenue bill passed.

Adjourned.

The Dublin Freeman approves the treating of the Fenian raiders on Canada with all legal severity. If an American jury can be found to convict them, they should be sentenced to the greatest penalty. A three months' imprisonment would practically be nothing.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 17.—The municipal elections will occur throughout France near the end of the July.

The Emperor is much better to-day.

The French Cable Company have relinquished the monopoly they enjoyed of landing cables on the coast of France, in exchange for the right of amalgamating with other companies.

In the Corps Legislatif, to-day, C. Valdrome, Minister of the Interior, declared that the early dissolution of the Chambers was not contemplated by the government.

Deputy Pierre de Bossuyt submitted an interpellation on the return of the Orleans Princes and members of the Bourbon family, and the restoration of their properties.

M. Duvernois, and all the other editors of the People Francais, the court journal, have resigned, because, according to the declaration of Duvernois, their policy is too liberal and bold to suit the journal. It is reported that the real cause is a disagreement between Ollivier and Duvernois.

PARIS, June 17.—Ferdinand Barrott died to-day. He was a Senator.

Charles Eustache Costa, also Senator, died yesterday.

The Journal Officiel contradicts the report of the illness of the [illegible], and states that both are in good health.

Prevost Paradol, the new Minister to Washington, with his family and Secretaries of Legation, sail from Brest, July 2, for New York.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, June 17.—A heavy silk crop is anticipated in Italy this season.

A Pesth journal says the Pope intends to make a compromise on the question of infallibility, which he hopes will receive the unanimous support of the council.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 17.—The feast of Corpus Christi was celebrated here to-day with the customary celebration, but was tame in comparison with former years.

AFRICA.

BERLIN, June 17.—Herr Hubner, sent by the Prussian Government to inspect the gold mines in the southern part of Africa, reports that they are worthless.

WEST INDIES.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Late correspondence from Havana leaves scarcely a doubt of the failure of the Upton expedition to Cuba. A number of men and about 2,000 stands of arms were landed, and almost immediately afterward captured. The steamer, escaping the Spanish gunboats, then sailed for Aspinwall. Bad management was plainly the cause of the disaster.

HAVANA, June 17.—The Diario and Voz de Cuba comment favorably on Grant's message on Cuban affairs. Everybody talks of it, and the Spaniards praise Grant's conduct. Prominent persons express the hope that Congress will send a special commission to the island to see matters for themselves and disprove the statements published in the United States concerning the situation here.

The Captain General telegraphs that all the important part of the steamer Upton's cargo was captured.

Some insurgents, while carrying boxes of arms and ammunition into the jurisdiction of Maribon, were surprised, four killed, and their train captured. Six more were killed and one taken prisoner in the Gibra jurisdiction. Fourteen of the party only remain, who, under command of Colonel Lono, have fled to the Chaparral Mountains, closely pursued by the troops. The despatch don't state whether Lono landed with the first party at Purto Bravo, or was at the head of the second expedition, just arrived.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 11, via HAVANA, June 17.—Congress has adjourned leaving the financial exigencies not fully provided for. President Juarez has asked an extra session in consequence of the invasion from Guatemala, and it was refused. The insurgent General Martinez failed to take Matamoras.

INDIANA.

The Republican Nomination in the Tenth Congressional District—An Absconding County Treasurer.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 17.—The Republican Congressional Convention for the Tenth District, which met at Goshen, yesterday, was a mass convention, General Hascall only received three votes instead of the number telegraphed to you yesterday, and the delegates that withdrew and nominated him, only represented that number of votes in the convention, as against one hundred and fifty-three for Williams. General Hascall's conduct excites considerable surprise here among leading Republicans.

Hiatt, the County Treasurer of Jay County, has absconded with over $10,000 of county funds. His bond is good.

ILLINOIS.

One of the Iowa Land Fraud Cases on Trial at Joliet.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., June 17.—The case of the people vs. James W. Lawrence and James J. Daniels, on an indictment charging them with swindling and cheating one Martin Babcock, of Morris, Grundy County, out of part of the purchase money for an eighty-acre farm, and passing to him a bogus title of certain real estate in Iowa as payment, was taken up this morning in the Circuit Court of Will County. This is one of the series of cases which assumed great prominence in the papers last November, and will be watched with intense interest by a great many persons in this and adjoining counties.

All the morning and part of the afternoon was taken up in empanelling a jury. State's Attorney Hill then stated the case for the people in a neat and well-arranged speech, without undue circumlocution. The counsel for the defence declined to state their case until the prosecution shall have rested.

Three witnesses were examined, but as the testimony so far will convey an incomplete idea about that which shall succeed, I will refrain from giving any of it to-day. Several petty questions of law were discussed and decided during the afternoon.

The prosecution is conducted by State's Attorney Hill, assisted by E. C. Fellows. The defence, on the part of Lawrence, is in the hands of O. C. Gray, of Ottawa, Judge Harris, of Morris, and C. A. Munn, Esq., of this city; while Judge Hopkins, of Morris, appears specially for Daniels.

Sudden Illness of Hon. O. H. Wright, Member of the Late Constitutional Convention—Railroad Aid Voted—Suicide.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., June 17.—Hon. O. H. Wright, late member of the Constitutional Convention from Havana, Mason County, was this afternoon stricken down with paralysis, whilst returning from St. Louis on the train, over the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad. His entire right side is paralyzed, and he lies in a critical condition.

Waverly voted, to-day, $50,000 to the Jacksonville, Northwestern & Southeastern Railroad. This insures the construction of a railway from this city to Waverly this summer and fall.

Yesterday, at Delavan, Tazewell County, Mrs. Sue Hall, wife of Orlando Hall, committed suicide by cutting her throat with a razor. Mrs. Hall was a highly respected young woman, and had been married but a year. She left a line addressed to her husband, simply saying: "Good bye, husband." No cause for the sad act is known.

The Livingston County Convention.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PONTIAC, June 16.

The Republicans of Livingston County complain of a despatch sent from here, published in your issue of yesterday. The whole tenor of the despatch is calculated to give a wrong impression.

When the convention met, of the thirty towns in the county, sixteen had instructed for Cullom, four for McNulta, two for Judge Parks, four had held no primaries, six, the balance, were represented, but uninstructed, and were about equally divided. Among the three candidates, one town, which had instructed for Cullom, was contested; and one which had been instructed for McNulta was contested. The friends of Mr. Cullom had a clear majority, and attempted to organize, but were prevented by the outrageous yells and bullying of the minority, aided by outsiders, several of whom came here from Bloomington to introduce into this county the scenes so common there. When, after two hours of confusion, a vote by letter was reached, the Chairman nominated by the friends of Cullom received 31 majority (56 to 25). The Committee on Credentials reported that the Cullom delegates from Pontiac, and the McNulta delegates from Pleasant Ridge, were regularly elected, which nobody here pretends to deny. Several unrepresented towns were then unanimously admitted, and a ballot taken, resulting as follows: For Cullom, 34; McNulta, 8; Parks, 4; scattering, 2; total, 48—just sixteen less than a full convention. These sixteen, who had withdrawn, were, a majority of them, friends of Mr. McNulta. This is the truth of the whole matter.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INCENDIARIES.

NEW YORK, June 17.—An unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday to burn the stables of Charles Foster, at Fordham. Several valuable race horses were in the stables at the time.

CABINET RUMORS.

Prominent Republican politicians to-night received telegrams from Washington that further Cabinet changes might be expected in the next few days. One report says that Hamilton Fish is about to resign, and another that Secretary Robeson will follow his example.

WALL STREET.

There was nothing remarkable on Wall street to-day, with the exception of the fluctuation in several stocks. The [illegible] was strong, with the principal dealings in Lake Shore, New York Central and Hudson, St. Paul, Western Union Telegraph, and Ohio & Mississippi.

CHINESE SHOEMAKERS.

The agent of the shoemaking firm in Massachusetts started for San Francisco to-day to engage 100 Chinese laborers. Parties who have just arrived from North Adams say there is now very little apprehension of trouble between the white workmen and the seventy-five Chinese recently imported.

(To the Associated Press.)

DEPARTURE OF THE INDIANS.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Red Cloud and party left this morning for Chicago and home.

JOHN MITCHEL VS. GENERAL DIX.

The suit of John Mitchel vs. General John A. Dix, for $100,000 damages for false arrest and imprisonment in Fortress Monroe during the war, was argued to-day before Judge Freedman, of the Superior Court, on General Dix's motion to transfer the case to the Federal Court.

INJURIES FROM FALLING WALLS.

A serious accident occurred this morning at the corner of Second avenue and Twentieth street, by the falling of a wall of Hames Bros.' building, in process of demolition, against an adjoining tenement, causing the side wall to fall in, and the building to fall into a mass of ruins. Mrs. Ross and Mrs. Clarke were severely but not fatally injured. Several other persons were buried in the ruins, but were extricated unharmed.

BANK ROBBER ARRESTED.

Joseph Butts, who robbed the Citizens' Savings Association of Cleveland, went West to-day in charge of Officer Hasse, of Cleveland.

GUBERNATORIAL VETO.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 17.—The Governor has vetoed a bill discriminating against foreign companies in the matter of taxation.

IMPORTANT RAILWAY SUIT.

The city is vigorously contesting the right of the New York & Harlem Railroad Company to take a certain portion of Fourth avenue and other small streets up town for the use of a new depot. The case was before the general term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, when Mr. O'Gorman, for the city, and Mr. Charles O'Conor, for the company, spoke at considerable length. The argument will be resumed by Judge Porter, this morning, in behalf of the city.

CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The regular quarterly conference of the Congregational churches of New York and New Jersey was held at Orange, N. J., Wednesday afternoon and evening, with Rev. Henry Ward Beecher for Moderator and President. Geo. B. Bacon delivered the address of welcome. Mr. Beecher spoke on the relation of the church office to church work.

A MURDERESS SENTENCED.

Margaret Daly was tried in Brooklyn yesterday for the murder of her uncle, Rev. Peter B. Daly, an ex-priest of the Catholic Church. She was found guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

CRUELTY.

An Italian beggar woman was arrested on the street, yesterday, for sticking pins into the arms of her infant, so that by its cries the sympathies of passers-by would be excited.

MILITARY EXCURSIONS.

Excursions were made yesterday by the Ninth Regiment up the Hudson, and by the veterans of the Seventh Regiment to Long Branch.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

John Duggan, a discharged night watchman at the St. Cloud Hotel, cut his wife's throat, and then his own, in the street, to-night. He made a desperate resistance to those who tried to disarm him. His death is certain. There is slight hope for the wife. They have been only four months in the country.

MUSICAL.

Third Day of the Cincinnati Saengerfest—Last Evening's Concert.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—The afternoon has been spent by members of the Sængerbund in conviviality and visits to the suburbs. Large processions, preceded by bands of music, went out to Clifton Spring Grove and other places of interest. The arrivals of strangers during the day are below yesterday.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon every seat in the house was sold for to-night. In consequence of the public appetite for music, the Executive Committee has determined on a rehearsal to-morrow morning. The concert will occur to-morrow evening, as announced. The great matter of interest after the latter is the picnic on Sunday. The most extensive preparations have been made. Ten steamers will run between the grounds and the city, and trains will leave every thirty minutes.

The audience at the grand concert to-night was equal to the preceding one. In the hall there were more satisfactory arrangements than on last night; indeed, all cause of complaint was removed. The most complete order is now secured. The aisles, which were crowded last night, are all cleared, and persons standing have been compelled to occupy the space between the seats and walls, and in the galleries. There has been no spectacle since the beginning of the festival equal to that presented by this grand audience. From the stage more than 10,000 upturned faces can be seen, all watching the performers with an interest not before seen.

The performance to-night was introduced with a symphony, in D sharp, by Beethoven. Though not novel, no instrumental performance since the commencement of the fest has equalled this in character and smoothness of execution. The second movement was singularly good, and the whole better demonstrated the superior strength and quality of the orchestra than anything hitherto attempted. "Hail, Goddess of Song," composed for the Mænnerchor, by Krebs, of Dresden, was sung by the entire bund, with the same success that characterized the performances last night. Mrs. Dexter sang from the Oratorio of Sampson. Her appearance on the stage was the signal for applause, and, at the close, she was complimented in a manner that no performance has received.

Kopta now playing.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—The reception that Kopta received to-night was quite as flattering as at the former concert. "The Calm Sea," and "Happy Voyager and Endless Spring," the former by the orchestra, and the latter by the Bund, formed the first half of part second, and were followed by "Ah, Chi, Assarta," by Mrs. Dexter, who, in response to a flattering encore, repeated, by request, "Thou art so near, and yet so far," in German.

The Twenty-fourth Psalm closed the evening's entertainment and the last grand concert of the bund at this meeting. The concert has been a very satisfactory one, though it has not, as a whole, been received with extraordinary enthusiasm.

The Beethoven Festival in New York.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The audience at the Beethoven Centennial, to-night, was larger than on any previous occasion. The programme was miscellaneous and popular, including the "Anvil Chorus," with artillery and fifty anvils, and Jullien's "Quadrille of All Nations," with artillery for the heavy notes. The management have found that sacred music does not please a New York audience, and will have a popular piece in the programme to-morrow. The performances will close with a benefit to-morrow evening to Professor Gilmore.

WISCONSIN.

Troops En Route to Northern Minnesota—Increase of Population—Losses by Fire.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, June 17.—Ten car loads of soldiers went through here this afternoon, bound for Northern Minnesota.

United States Marshal Hamilton, who is here, states that the census returns show a greater increase of population, especially in the older counties, and of children under 5 years old, the fruit of marriage since the war, than was expected.

Statistics show that the losses by fire in this city last year absorbed nearly all the premiums received, some $34,000.

Annual Examination at the Wisconsin State University.

MADISON, June 17.—The examinations of the State University have been progressing this week in a manner highly creditable to teachers and scholars. The graduates of the Law Department passed an excellent examination to-day, and presented a handsome gold-headed cane to Judge H. S. Orton, Dean of the Law Faculty.

WINNIPEG.

Riel's Force of Fighting Men and The Prospect of Using Them.

TORONTO, June 17.—The latest news from Fort Garry is that Riel can muster 300 fighting men, which could be swelled to three times that number provided there was no fighting, but plenty of plunder. The prevalent opinion in the settlement is that Riel will not make any determined opposition to the British and Canadian forces.

OBITUARY.

Death of Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, of Baltimore—Simultaneous Death of His Mother-in-law, Mrs. Williams.

BALTIMORE, June 17.—Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte died this morning, aged 65. His mother-in-law, Mrs. Williams, also died this morning.

Fires.

NORFOLK, June 17.—The store of Harry Barnes, adjoining the Gosport Navy Yard, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night, caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. Of the family of Barnes, living over the store, all escaped except two children, aged 11 and 3 years, who were burned to death. Loss of property trifling.

DETROIT, June 17.—Whipple's spring bed manufactory, on Monroe avenue, was destroyed by fire to-night. Insured for $5,000.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, June 17.—The market for beeves was quiet at last week's prices. Sales of about one hundred car loads—mostly retail lots for butchering hereabouts.

In sheep there was but little doing, with light run. Dealers expect a rise of ½c, and are firm.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 17.—COTTON—Irregular; Middlings, [illegible]; sales [illegible] 1,465 bales; exports, 4,810 bales; stock, [illegible] bales; receipts for the week, 4,870 bales; exports, 11,200 bales; sales, 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Lower grades scarce and higher; superfine, [illegible]; double extra, $5.75; treble extra, [illegible]. Corn—Mixed, [illegible]; white, [illegible]. Oats, [illegible]. Bran, [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork, $31.00. Lard dull.

GROCERIES—Sugar, 11¼c. Molasses unchanged.

WHISKEY—[illegible].

STERLING—[illegible].

THE COOLIES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Oriental Laborers on the Soil of Massachusetts.

North Adams Mass. (June 14), Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.

The first trial of Chinese labor in the Eastern States has begun to-day in this pleasant Berkshire village. A body of intelligent Oriental laborers tread, for the first time, New England soil under the shadow of Hoosac Mountain. The swarthy strangers seem to enjoy the novel sights among which they are placed. The New Englanders receive them cordially, and with a hearty welcome, mingled with intense curiosity, while emigrants from the other side of the world, Frenchmen, and Irishmen and women regard the spectacle with bitter anger and disgust, and breath horrible threats which they do not dare to execute.

The seventy-five Chinese laborers who came here under contract to Mr. Calvin T. Sampson to make shoes, arrived yesterday afternoon. For several days the railroad station has been crowded on the arrival of the Western train by indignant Crispins, waiting to see the new comers, and yesterday the crowd was very dense, being augmented by many peaceable townspeople, drawn out by curiosity only. As soon as the blue shirts, long cues and queer faces were seen the air was filled with hisses and all kind of taunting shouts. The Chinese were quite imperturbable, and did not seem to mind the appellations of wrath yelled in their ears from the wayside. An ample police force was in attendance, and the company marched in column slowly through the streets to Mr. Sampson's shop. There was a great deliberation of movement, so that ample opportunity for attack was given, but though the wildest threats of vengeance were shouted no general attack was made. Some stones were thrown, several Chinamen were hustled, and one was struck. Two leading offenders were arrested, promptly arraigned before a Justice and fined. After an excited scene of threatened riot, lasting nearly half an hour, the new workmen were safely housed in Mr. Sampson's shop, doubly guarded to prevent attempts at blowing up, of which threats were freely made.

To-day the Chinamen have resorted to resting, washing, arranging the new quarters set apart for them, and looking about the strange country. No attempt has been made to molest them in the premises of the factory, and none of them have ventured abroad, or will do so at present. They seem in excellent spirits, chatting briskly with each other in their tongue, or with Yankees in such English as they can command, many of them speaking very well. Several have tried experiments with the machinery of the establishment, and show a facility and eagerness in learning the trade which surprises those who have been most sanguine of the success of the experiment. The foremen say they have never taught any green hands who hold so well at the start.

Nearly all are young men, all small in stature, and some apparently mere boys. A part of them are direct from China, and even those who have been some time in California have no experience in making shoes. Many citizens of the town have visited the strangers to-day, and all bring away a favorable impression, while many are confident of having the new-comers as recruits to their Sunday School classes in a few weeks.

The curious crockery and cooking utensils, counting machines, chopsticks and other baggage which the strangers have brought with them, and their novel costumes, are scrutinized with much interest, but the new comers themselves are treated with perfect respect and have such kind treatment as probably no Chinamen ever received on American soil before. By to-morrow they will have their cooking and other living arrangements in running order, and will go to work in the shops in earnest.

The white shoemakers of the town are in a high state of wrath, but see no way of venting it effectually. The Crispin Association is very strong here, there being four or five other large shops, and have hitherto had everything their own way and carried matters with a high hand. A prominent leader of the order, from Boston, is here, and the Crispins are holding a secret meeting to-night, but it is not thought probable anything serious will be done to disturb Mr. Sampson's arrangement, as the sentiments of the community at large are strongly with him. The threats which are made promise all the enormities of Sheffield, but courage to carry them out is probably lacking.

THE WOMAN OF THE PERIOD.

Seventeen Thousand Dollars Extracted from an Ancient Gull—Efforts to Get it Back—Detectives Sold.

From the Indianapolis Commercial.

A singular case has just come to light, showing that in some cases women are strong and men weak. Mrs. Mary A. Rabb, who kept a small eating stand on South Illinois street, a few months since, has shown considerable signs of prosperity of late, showing notes, buying lots, and building a handsome house. People whose business it is to make money out of the detection of other folks' crimes and weaknesses were not satisfied with the appearance of her prosperity, and began to nose her affairs until it was found that her diamond mine was situated in Morgan County, and that a man named Tull, over 60 years of age, and full of money, had been smitten with her, and has given her sums at various times to the amount of $17,000. The charge made against her by the prosecution is that she confidenced the amount out of the old gentleman; and she was urged to disgorge to prevent suit and exposure. She denounced the prosecution as a blackmailing scheme, and resolved to fight it out. Yesterday a prominent coal dealer, who was to borrow $5,000 from the woman, was warned not to go for it; that she was not what she seemed, etc. He, indignant at the interference, and believing somebody else wanted to borrow the money, ran and told her. The game being blown, an affidavit was at once filed and an attachment issued against her property to prevent her from disposing of it until a suit could be brought and decided. Active measures were taken for compromise, and it is said by one side that the prosecution offered to take $2,500 to-day, although clamoring for $10,000 Wednesday, and detective Pete Wilkins, who worked the case up, is cursed deep, if not loud.

The other side of the story, which is now all about the street, is more romantic than the wildest stories of the Ledger. It is that the old gentleman was duped by her into advancing her large sums of money to secure an estate coming to her; and he sought her hand in marriage. The detective begun to work about three months since, and has papers to show that Andy Rabb was a poor man living in Covington, Indiana; that in 1861 he ran off with Mrs. Markham, nee Miss Johnson, who had been divorced, to Vincennes; and in 1864 he enlisted in the army in Rock Island, dying in the service in Paducah in 1865. The defendant applied to the Sanitary Commission for aid in bringing his body to this city. She notified Rabb's wife at Covington, to send for the body and take it home for burial. The latter refusing, it was buried here.

While here she has been the heroine of several excitements—as in a case for bastardy against the book-keeper of a prominent mercantile house; and at another time caused much scandal in one of the prominent churches of the city through her inveiglement of one of the oldest members, who had to be disciplined. Her intimacy with Tull has existed for a year or more, he being a suitor for her hand, and having no doubt of her being all she seemed to him, and was startled when he found out the above circumstances a few days since, and is anxious to get his money back. He is backed by a couple of the largest banking houses in the city. As the lady had a number of friends of the highest respectability who believed her the victim of a conspiracy, the chase for property yesterday to attach was warm and exciting. The house and lot on the northeast corner of Illinois and New York streets, and mortgages on account of notes of various parties, were seized, and several thousand dollars in one of the banks were garnisheed. The whereabouts of the latter was not known, but, in an unguarded moment, the banker let slip a word that revealed the fact, and the garnishee was rushed out on the double-quick. Altogether, it is a most singular case, many of the singularities of most interest being withheld for the trial in case a satisfactory compromise is not made. In the amount of money involved, and the mystery attaching to its possession, the case was as singular as that of Mrs. Clem's money transactions. In one feature of the case, however, the laugh is against the detectives. As it was claimed that the money used in the city was the product of the assets of her husband, Andy Rabb, the detective got a contract from his widow, Rhoda H. Rabb, said widow being now in receipt of a pension as such, to pay them half the amount of Rabb's property recovered by them. But the pension was his sole legacy.

The Next Presidential Excursion. The Family About to Visit Connecticut.

From the [illegible]

That President G[illegible] vitation tendered by [illegible] Buckingham, in beh[illegible] the citizens genera[illegible] attend the great F[illegible] at Woodstock, is alr[illegible] President, upon acce[illegible] long been intending [illegible] this would give him [illegible] promise he had m[illegible] visit Hartford. Gov[illegible] J. L. Strong afterw[illegible] dent, and upon its [illegible] would be exceedingl[illegible] of Hartford and vis[illegible] the visit a private on[illegible] rangements in the h[illegible]

The President, M[illegible] youngest children, [illegible] Washington Friday [illegible] be met at Jersey Ci[illegible] 2, by Governor Jewe[illegible] will breakfast [illegible] Hotel. At 8:30 [illegible] will leave for [illegible] cial train, which will [illegible] ford, Norwalk, Brid[illegible] Meriden—possibly a[illegible] cial train has been [illegible] New Haven and the [illegible] Railroad Companies [illegible] ford shortly after th[illegible] say at 12:30 or 1 o'[illegible] party will go immedia[illegible] residence. At 5 p. [illegible] escorted to the Allyn [illegible] citizens, and will ap[illegible] an hour receiving ca[illegible] [illegible] the evening [illegible] at their residence, a reception in honor of the President and Mrs. Grant, to which, we understand, cards of invitation will soon be issued. The President will spend the succeeding day (Sunday) quietly, receiving no one. Early on Monday morning, July 4, the party will take the special train which has been offered by the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad Company, for Plainfield and Putnam. At Plainfield the President will be taken in charge by a committee of the citizens of Windham County, and will proceed to Woodstock to attend the celebration. While there he will be the guest of Mr. H. C. Bowen. Toward evening he will take a special train for Norwich, where he will be entertained by Senator Buckingham, who will give a reception in the evening.

The members of the Cabinet and the President's private secretaries have been invited to accompany him on his tour.

STOCK-BUYING.

A Bovine Adventure.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Union.

For some time past two of our prominent citizens have had a hankering after fine blooded cattle. In fact they had bovine blood badly. Sundry and divers conferences they had between themselves as to how they would procure the finest specimens of blooded cattle to be had, and astonish their neighbors by a sudden display of their selections. They kept up a close scrutiny as to where and how this stock was to be procured. From the papers they learned that there was to be a show and sale of blooded cattle at Xenia, Ohio, and to Xenia they went. They left the city one morning during last week, and arrived safely at Xenia aforesaid. They are both wealthy, and they looked complacent like upon the unpretentious Western Buckeye town. On the first morning of the fair and sale they sallied forth to the grounds, having, as they thought, "rhino" enough to bid for every cow and calf, and specimen of horned stock that would be there. On reaching the ground they discovered if "the cattle of a thousand hills" were not there, the cattle of several valleys were. There were Durham and Devonshire and English thoroughbreds, and cows, and calves, and bulls of every size, grade, and color. Stock men, and judges, too, were there from several States. Lucky men were our heroes. They had been led by green pastures. Wouldn't they surprise their neighbors? Our friends took their places in the front rank of the steepest buyers. Instantly it became whispered through the crowd that two of the wealthiest men of Tennessee were there with immense sums to buy "blooded stock." Those having stock for sale chuckled. The buyers were crestfallen at such formidable competition. All eyes were upon the Tennesseeans. Aye, Tennesseeans, "forty" cow-buyers looked upon you. The sale commenced. A fine, blooded bovine was brought forward, and the auction commenced. Our friends were ready to bid,—in fact, they were going "to go for it." They thought, however, that they would wait for somebody to "start" the animal, when they would come down with such bids as would astonish the natives, and stop competition at once. The cow was put up.

"Two thousand dollars!" bid an Ohioan.

Our friends stretched their eyes. "Three thousand dollars!" said a Hoosier.

Our friends dropped their chins.

"Four thousand dollars!" bid a Western Reserve man. Tennesseeans were aghast. The auctioneer looked at them; the people looked at them. Nary a bid came from that quarter. They had never heard of such prices for cattle as that; and, though they could command thousands at home, and are liberal, they had not provided themselves with funds enough on this particular occasion to bid for a sucking calf of short-horns of the McMillan herd near Xenia. Here was a dilemma. They looked at each other, they looked at the stock, they looked far away, and looked in all directions at once. They were evidently put out of the ring, and a short time found our speculators in the outskirts of the crowd. After casting a few furtive glances at each other, one of them exclaimed, in mournful tones, "Let us go home."

"Agreed," said the other. A few minutes after they were back in Xenia, and were soon on the train homeward bound. Few and short were the words that they said until the Ohio River rolled between them and the sale of the short-horned, blooded cattle of the McMillan herd, Xenia.

Our friends reached home in safety after an absence of fifty-four and a half hours, and all that is necessary to excite in the bosom of either of them all the wrath of Achilles is to ask them if they bought any short-horns of the McMillan herd, near Xenia.

GOING TO BED.

How They Do It in the Oneida Community—How an "Old Maid" Thought it was Done.

From the Oneida Circular.

Superstitions have the life of a polyp—cut them in two and they will not die. So with the stories among the vulgar about the Oneida Community. There are certain stories about our customs and domestic arrangements not half so probable as that the moon is made of green cheese, which are always in circulation, and come around to us fresh as new laid eggs every visiting season, having done so for twenty years at least. One of these stories is that we distribute ourselves at bedtime by lot. Another is that our children do not know their parents. Another, that we bury our dead secretly. Another, that we all sleep in one bed—one great circular bed—is a particular version of this story. A gentleman from a neighboring village, and not a stranger to our place, called yesterday with a lady who had never been here before, a clergyman's wife, we understand. After going the usual round, the gentleman asked the guide if it would be proper to take them where they could see some of our bed-rooms, "for," said he, aside, "the lady with me has most damnable ideas about your arrangements for the night; she believes you all sleep in one bed; then, in an apologetic tone, "she was one an old maid." Are old maids demented? Nobody of any sense could believe such a thing. Imagine it, anybody who can! In order to be comfortable at all, the bed should be fifty feet square; and, to have decent ventilation, there ought to be a dome over it 100 feet high. Well, how do we sleep? We inquire of our intendant for this department how many beds we make up every morning. She says 189 here and at Willow Place. Subtracting from this fifteen beds for the children, who sleep two together, or one with an adult, and five for spare beds, we have 169 beds for our adult population, which numbers about 200. This is almost a bed apiece. Where two sleep together they are of the same sex. The beds are mostly one in a room. There are ten or a dozen rooms, perhaps, in which there are two. We believe in the right of retirement as one of the most sacred rights of existence. We have respect to the command, "When thou prayest enter into thy closet," and mean to provide for easy obedience in our home arrangements by giving all rooms by themselves. So, instead of all huddling into one bed, as the story goes, we rather carry our refinement to the standard of royalty. The King has his own apartment and the Queen has hers. In the etiquette of high rank it would be vulgarity for husband and wife to occupy the same bed-chamber.

Mental and Physical Force.

The Rev. T. Hill, LL.D., ex-President of Harvard College, in an article on "Conservation of Force," in the Religious Magazine, argues that it is impossible to measure mental force in terms of physical force. In physics definite amounts of heat, food, fuel, motion are mutually convertible. A pound of coal will raise just so much weight. A pound of food will, if digested, supply the waste of just so much muscular exertion. But Dr. Hill shows that the value of mental action is not at all proportionate to its amount and energy. He says:

"A ditcher or hod-carrier may use as much muscular power in the twenty-four hours as the most graceful and accomplished acrobat; and some dull student, stumbling for weeks in the vain attempt to cross the 'pons asinorum,' will use as much brain power, measured by the amount of phosphorus assimilated from his food and eliminated again from his body, as William Rowan Hamilton used in creating the new science of kinematics, or the new Calculus of Quaternions. Weigh the food of the Poet Laureate and that of the heavy clown, who cannot appreciate a line of his tender and delicate rhythmic feeling, and you would find one consuming as much as the other. The hero who led the romantic triumphal march from Atlanta to the sea lived on soldiers' rations, and consumed no more volition-producing food during the march than one of the rank-and-file, who simply obeyed the orders emanating primarily from the wonderful intellect and controlling executive will of the great General. * * * No theories, true or false, of physiology explain why the brain of one man is capable of producing exquisite, and that of another execrable, results."

The Extract of Meat.

From the New York Evening Post.

The influence of the extract of meat, known as Liebig's "Extractum carnis," upon debilitated constitutions and exhausted nervous systems is now admitted by all physicians, and this article is commonly prescribed in Europe, [illegible] Australia at [illegible] English per pound, [illegible] it sells in England at [illegible] much more here. Thus [illegible] manufacturers is [illegible] price is too high [illegible] be made generally [illegible] manufactured and [illegible] only its cost and a [illegible] take its place [illegible] and valuable articles [illegible]; for the broth it [illegible] far more healthful, [illegible] quite as agreeable [illegible] or coffee.

[illegible] Buying a Yard [illegible] in Havana.

[illegible] Picayune, June 6.

[illegible] the Alliance line of [illegible] Havana recently saw a [illegible] linen in a store that [illegible] purchasing it, thought [illegible] transaction until his [illegible] point of leaving port. [illegible] been rung, steam [illegible] and everything was [illegible] hurry and bustle incident [illegible] get under way for a [illegible] full uniform, with [illegible] written on every [illegible] and asked for the [illegible] at the sight, and [illegible] terrible Spanish [illegible] their minds' eyes. [illegible] glanced to see if [illegible] wore a blue cravat, [illegible] tiously through the [illegible] state-rooms. The Captain [illegible] and somewhat fearful [illegible] occurred that might [illegible] much of the suspense [illegible] as possible when [illegible] his business. The [illegible] wiping his perspiring [illegible] and giving an [illegible] asked if the Captain [illegible] from a certain store [illegible] linen. The Captain [illegible] aware that he had [illegible] neutrality laws. The [illegible] that he had not [illegible] complaint, but to ask [illegible] superior officer, a [illegible] whose tastes, had ordered [illegible] and his tailor [illegible] not have sufficient [illegible] merchant's where [illegible] found that the [illegible] sold to the Captain; [illegible] as to let the [illegible] the officer, who [illegible] said that the detention [illegible] more serious, and [illegible] importance which his trivial purchase had assumed, the Captain turned over the linen, the officer departed triumphantly, with many bows, and the vessel steamed out of the harbor.

Vermont Democratic State Convention.

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 17.—In the Democratic State Convention, the State ticket of last year was put up and nominated.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Regular Conclave CŒUR DE LEON SOVEREIGN CHAPTER ROSE CROIX D∴ H∴ R∴ D∴ M∴ A. & A. Rite Masons, this (SATURDAY) evening, June 18, at 8 o'clock sharp, in Blair Hall. A full attendance is requested. By order of the M. and P. G. M.

J. B. SLICHTER, Grand Secretary.

Masonic.

Special Communication of CLEVELAND LODGE, No. 211, A. F. and A. M., will be held on this, Saturday, evening, June 18, and on Thursday evening, June 23. Work on M. M. Degree to-night. Visiting brethren are cordially invited. Per order W. M.

GEO. K. HAZLITT, Secretary.

FURS.

Send your Furs to be saved from Moths to BISHOP & BARNES, Fur Factory, 115 Lake-st.

CARRIAGES.

ARMORY OF THE 22d REGIMENT.

WOOD BROTHERS, OF NEW YORK,

Have removed their entire stock of

FINE PLEASURE CARRIAGES,

Embracing every variety for City, Park and Road Driving, to the Armory of the 22d Regiment,

Fourteenth-st., between Sixth and Seventh-avs.

Attention is called to the fact that these Carriages are Fresh Stock, exclusively of their own manufacture, of the newest designs and most perfect finish, made for the present season to stock their new Warerooms, 742 Broadway; but, owing to the late accident that necessitates the rebuilding of their Warehouse, have been removed to the above Armory, on Fourteenth-st., and are to be

SOLD AT COST OF PRODUCTION.

Elegant Close Coaches - $1,000
Landaus - - - $1,500 to 1,650
Clarences - - - 1,400 to 1,650
Wagons - - - - 350 to 400

THESE CARRIAGES HAVE NO SUPERIOR in ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, OR FINISH.

Prices fixed, and every Carriage offered for sale is equal in quality to those built to order.

GUARANTEES MADE GOOD IN EVERY CITY OF THE UNION.

THEY ALSO OFFER

PONY CARRIAGES, New Designs, for - - - - - - - $150
PONY CARRIAGES, with Rumble Seat for Servants, 200

REAL ESTATE.

OFFER WANTED

For 50 feet, east front, on Wabash-av., north of Thirtieth-st.

FIELD, KING & CO.,

Southwest corner State & Washington-sts.

A GREAT BARGAIN

Can be obtained (if closed within ten days) of a house, with lot 24½x110 feet, on Wabash-av., near Thirteenth-st. Apply immediately, to

SNYDER & LEE,

Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF ARMY MULES.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, St. Louis, Mo., June 6, 1870.

There will be sold at Public Auction, at Fort Hays, Kansas, July 7, 1870, 150 Mules.

At Fort Harker, Kansas, July 9, 1870, 163 Mules.

At Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, July 13, 1870, 1,138 Mules.

The sales will begin at each place at 11 o'clock a. m.

The Mules are sound and serviceable, having been bought under contracts, and are sold for the reason that they are surplus.

Terms: Cash at time of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

L. C. EASTON,

Deputy Q. M. General, C. Q. M.

MULES AT AUCTION

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, OMAHA, NEBRASKA, June 13, 1870.

By direction of the Quartermaster General, the following animals will be sold at public auction, being in excess of the wants of the army. They are serviceable and in good order.

At Omaha City, Nebraska, 323 Mules, on July 19th, 1870.

At Fort Kearny, Nebraska, 19 Mules, on July 21st, 1870.

At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, 400 Mules, on July 25th, 1870.

At Fort Sanders, Wyoming, 43 Mules, on July 28th, 1870.

The sales will commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Terms: Cash on delivery of animals.

ALEX. J. PERRY,

Bvt. Brig. Gen'l, Ch. Qr. Mr.

CHURCH LOT AT AUCTION.

W. A. BUTTERS will sell at auction the Church Lot, northeast corner of Indiana-av. and Twenty-second-st., [illegible], SATURDAY, June 25, at 2½ o'clock p. m., on the premises. Terms—⅓ cash; balance, 1 and 2 years, with interest at 8 per cent, payable semi-annually.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Wood and Coal.

Bids for furnishing Cook County with all the Beech Wood that may be required by the County for one year, to be delivered to the poor in the city, in single half-cord loads, on orders from the County Agent; and for all the Wilmington Coal that may be required by the county for one year, at the Insane Asylum, will be received at the County Clerk's Office, for one week, addressed to THE COMMITTEE ON POOR HOUSE AND PAUPERS.

The Committee reserves the right to reject any or all the bids offered.

C. HOLLAND, Secretary of Committee.

Chicago, June 14, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

Bids for furnishing Cook County with all the Hard Coal and Wilmington Coal that may be required for one year, will be received at the County Clerk's Office for one week, addressed to THE COMMITTEE ON POOR HOUSE AND PAUPERS. The hard coal is to specify quality, and be delivered at the County House; and the Wilmington coal to be delivered in single half-ton loads to the poor in the city, on orders from the County Agent.

The Committee reserves the right to reject any or all the bids.

C. HOLLAND,

Chicago, June 14, 1870. Secretary of Committee.

COAL AND WOOD.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

WE TAKE PLEASURE TO announce to our friends and the public in general, that we are now ready to receive orders for all kinds of

Hard and Soft Coal,

ALL KINDS OF WOOD,

Which we will sell at Lowest Market Price, delivered to any part of the city.

Office and Yard, 18 River-st., South Side of Rush-st. Bridge.

LINDAUER & CO.

All orders left at 27 Lake-st., will be promptly attended to.

COAL.

The price of coal being now at the lowest (supposed) point for the season, viz: $9.50 for Hard, and $8 for Erie and Briar Hill, consumers are invited to send their orders before a rise shall take place. ISAAC COALE, Wood and Coal Dealer, 132½ Dearborn-st.

HATS AND CAPS.

LOOMIS & CO.

95 Clark-st.

COMPLETE NEW STOCK OF

Hats & Caps.

GLOVES, CANES AND UMBRELLAS,

JUST RECEIVED.

ALL THE LATEST STYLES.

SUMMER HEAD DRESS.

The Best AT BREWSTER'S,

UNDER SHERMAN HOUSE.

HATS!

BEAVERS, SILKS, CASSIMERES,

LIGHT COLORS,

And a Large and Splendid Stock of all other Styles of HATS.

Popular Prices.

J. BARSTOW,

104 Randolph-st.

RAILROADS.

Shortest and Cheapest Line to the Southwest.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC Railroad Company!

Is now opened to Springfield, 241 miles southwest from St. Louis, and the track is being rapidly pushed forward towards State line. Passenger trains leave St. Louis for Springfield as follows, daily Sundays excepted: Mail at 7:00 a. m., reaching Springfield at 5:45 p. m.; mixed at 4:55 p. m., reaching Springfield at 12:30 p. m. The Southwest Stage Company's finely equipped line of stages connect daily at Springfield for Bolivar, Carthage, Mt. Vernon, Sarcoxie, Baxter, Van Buren, Fort Smith, Fort Gibson, and all points in Western Arkansas, Texas and the Indian Territory.

Through tickets via rail and stage, are for sale at the [illegible] in the east and west. Through time from St. Louis to Fort Smith by this route about 52 hours.

Prompt despatch given to all freight. For rates and information apply to the company's agent at Seventh and Cerre-sts., or to general office, corner Walnut and Sixth-sts.

W. R. PATRIARCHE, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO MILWAUKEE.

The magnificent sidewheel steamer

SHEBOYGAN,

WILL LEAVE GOODRICH STEAMBOAT LANDING FOR RACINE AND MILWAUKEE, SATURDAY EVENING, June 18, at 8 o'clock.

Returning, leaves Milwaukee Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock, arriving in Chicago, Monday morning at 5 o'clock.

Fare to Milwaukee, and return, only $4, meals and berths included.

T. G. BUTLIN, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

OGDEN, SHELDON & SCUDDER,

162 Lake-st.,

CHICAGO.

Loans upon Real Estate at ruling rates.

County, Town, and City Bonds negotiated.

SOUTH PARK BONDS.

The interest which will mature on the 1st day of July, 1870, upon Bonds of the South Park Commissioners, will be paid to those holders thereof who desire payment at Chicago, at once, at the THIRD NATIONAL BANK. Payment at the City of New York, will be made according to the tenor of Bonds.

Chicago, June 17, 1870.

JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO.,

RAILWAY BANKERS,

155 & 157 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

Money to Loan,

At 8, 9, and 10 per cent upon city and country real estate.

JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO.

155 and 157 LaSalle-st.

COUNTY,

Town and City Bonds Wanted.

JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO.,

155 and 157 LaSalle-st.

$250,000

TO LOAN, in sums to suit, on good securities.

ADOLPH LOEB & BROTHER,

123 LaSalle-st.

Money to Loan

On first-class improved city property, in sums of $10,000 to $100,000, at low rates of interest, by

GALLUP & PEABODY,

104 State-st., (First National Bank Building.)

SUMMER RESORTS.

Bear's Head Hotel, Hampton Beach, N. H.

This well-known seaside resort will be open for the season June 15. In natural advantages its location is superior to any other on the Atlantic coast. On an abrupt eminence, it commands a wide sea view from Cape Ann to Portsmouth, embracing the Isles of Shoals. Its broad South Beach, two miles in extent, is unrivalled for driving, bathing, etc. The best of facilities for fishing and riding. In a quarter which has ever been famous for its prolific fishing banks and beautiful roads. Attached to the house is a telegraph office, Post Office, billiard hall, bowling alley, and a large stable for boarding or livery. Five trains each way daily on the Eastern Railroad, closely connecting with all adjoining roads, are met at Hampton Station by coaches from Boar's Head Hotel. Stages from Exeter and Greenland also connect with the house. An experience of twenty years in a first-class hotel assures the proprietor that he is prepared to meet all the wants of his patrons.

S. H. DUMAS.

Versailles Mineral Springs.

A summer resort for health and pleasure, near Versailles, Ill., midway from Quincy to Springfield, on the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway. Principal properties of the spring are iron, sulphur, and magnesia. Hotel capable of accommodating 150 people (baths, billiards, and bowling alley attached), is open for the season. Terms $2.50 per day, and $12.50 to $15 per week. Applications for board should be addressed to

L. P. WHEELER, Versailles, Ill.

HOXIE HOUSE.

This Hotel is situated at Mystic Bridge, Conn., and is now open for Summer travel; is accessible in a few hours from New York or Boston. The favorite resorts, Watch Hill, Pequot House, and Mystic Island, are within a short distance. Yachting, rowing, fishing, bathing or pleasure driving are among the attractions. Terms on application.

B. F. HOXIE, Proprietor.

FARRAGUT HOUSE, AND ATLANTIC HOUSE,

RYE BEACH, N. H.,

Open for the Season, June 20.

Coaches will be in waiting at the North Hampton Depot, on Eastern Railroad, on arrival of all trains. Address J. C. PHILBRICK & SON, North Hampton, N. H.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE, AT OTTAWA, ILL

50-horse water power, with stone foundation and basement, dam, flume, water-wheels, complete and in position; also, line heavy shafting; fronts on canal, and one block from railroad station. No. 1 chance for woolen mill, paper mill, or any kind of manufacturing. Address F. H. NEVINS or D. G. BAKER, Ottawa, Ill.

INKS.

SANFORD MANUFACTURING CO.

Sanford's Blue, Red, Violet, Purple, and Emerald Green are the most beautiful Inks.

CLOTHING.

G. T. BELDING & CO.

WHITE VESTS,

MEN'S, BOYS', & CHILDREN'S

WHITE AND BROWN

LINEN SUITS,

ALPACA AND BROWN

LINEN DUSTERS,

Business Suits,

In English Melton, Scotch Cheviot, American Mills Cassimeres,

DRESS SUITS

In French Crape, English Tricot, and Plain Imported Cloths, Blue, Brown, Dahlia, and Olive Colors.

OUR STYLES THE LATEST.

Our Prices Reasonable,

FOR GOOD GOODS, WELL MADE.

G.T. BELDING & CO.,

96 & 98 Randolph-st.

NEW BOOKS.

Ready this Day:

READE'S NEW NOVEL.

Put Yourself in His Place,

BY CHARLES READE.

HOUSEHOLD EDITION.

1 vol. 16mo. Price, $1.

This latest work of the most popular of living Novelists, is presented to the public in uniform style with the Household Edition of Reade's Novels—the only compact, tasteful and uniform Library edition ever issued in this country, and the only one now published with the author's sanction.

Ask for FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO.'S Household Edition.

The popular HOUSEHOLD EDITION of MR. READE'S Novels is comprised in nine Volumes, as follows:

- Put Yourself in His Place.
- Foul Play.
- Hard Cash.
- White Lies.
- Griffith Gaunt.
- Love Me Little, Love Me Long.
- Never too Late to Mend.
- The Cloister and the Hearth.
- Peg Woffington, Christie Johnstone, and Other Stories.

Price, in Cloth, $1 a vol. Half Calf, $2.50.

*** For sale by all Booksellers. Sent postpaid on receipt of price by the Publishers.

FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ROCKWOOD & BLOCKI,

IMPORTERS

AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

192 Lake, and 20 Wells-sts.,

DEALERS IN

Retorts, Receivers, Chemical Flasks, Woulfe Bottles, Glass Tubing, Hydrometers, Saccharometers, Thermometers, Evaporating Dishes, and all kinds of Chemical, Glass, and Porcelain Ware.

Pure and rare chemicals made a specialty.

FILE AND BINDER.

AMBERG'S

HOLDER, FILE & BINDER.

A NEW AND USEFUL INVENTION for holding, filing and permanently binding Invoices, Letters, Bills and Papers of every description. See its advantages over any File now in use:

It is the cheapest, as books containing four or five hundred letters are bound at an expense of THIRTY-FIVE cents, or one-third the cost of any other File.

It is the most labor-saving.

Requires no mucilage.

Papers are arranged alphabetically.

Requires no indexing.

Excludes dust, and keeps papers smooth.

It is the only PERPETUAL FILE in the market.

Entirely different from all others, and is universally recommended by all who have used them.

For sale by all Stationers.

Manufactured and supplied to the trade by

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE,

Manufacturing Stationers, 118 and 120 Lake-st.

FOR SALE.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF Carriages and Carriage Material

At 104 West Lake-st., Chicago.

The undersigned, duly appointed Receiver in the matter of the bankruptcy of Eugene Ford, to sell the property of the said bankrupt, hereby gives notice that the stock of the said E. Ford's Carriage Manufactory is now offered for sale for cash. Offers for the same in whole or in detail are solicited. The property consists of 1 close carriage, 1 buggy. Also the following in an unfinished state: 9 buggies, 2 express wagons, 1 omnibus, 9 buggy bodies, 3 carriage bodies, 19 set of buggy wheels. A lot of carriage material, such as carriage springs, spokes, hubs, axles, axle-beds, hardwood and white wood lumber, iron, iron bolts, and miscellaneous articles for the manufacture of carriages.

E. E. BOYNTON, Receiver,

128 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

On Consignment and for Sale,

500 Sides No. 1 Harness Leather,

By HIBBARD, HANDY & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

211 and 213 South Water-st.

TO RENT.

TRIBUNE BUILDING STORES.

Stores on Madison and Dearborn-sts., Tribune Fire-Proof Building; Stores on Washington-st.; a few very desirable offices in the Tribune Building, to Rent. Inquire of

WM. C. DOW,

116 LaSalle-st.

LAKE TRANSPORTATION.

Northern Transportation Co.

LINE OF STEAMERS

Will leave their Dock, foot of North LaSalle-st., daily (Saturdays and Sundays excepted), at 7 p. m.

BROOKLYN, D. H. Davis, Master,

Will leave SATURDAY EVENING, June 18, at 7 o'clock, taking passengers for Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Also Haven, Detroit, Buffalo, Oswego, Cape Vincent and Ogdensburg.

JOHN H. GREEN, Passenger Agent,

Office No. [illegible] and Clark-st. Bridge.

E. DIEFENDORF, Agent.

PASSENGER STEAMERS

LEAVE

GOODRICH'S STEAMBOAT LANDING,

DAILY (Sunday Excepted).

For Milwaukee, Sheboygan, &c., at .... 9 a. m.
For Grand Haven and Muskegon, at .... 7 p. m.
For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, at .... 10 a. m.
For Green Bay, every Tuesday and Friday, at ... 7 p. m.

T. G. BUTLIN, Supt.

GENERAL NOTICES.

INTEREST ON CITY BONDS.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Chicago, June 14, 1870.

The Treasurer of the City of Chicago will pay, immediately, the interest due July 1, 1870, on such of the City Bonds as shall be presented at his office prior to the 25th inst. Coupons not so presented will be paid in New York, as usual. GEO. TAYLOR, City Comptroller.

Prophet Lenormand, from Paris.

He can be consulted on any kind of business. He tells the Past, Present, and Future, and all events of life. He is the Clairvoyant of Napoleon. By sympathy he can cure family troubles, and deep-rooted vices, as excessive drinking, etc. Cabinet, No. 233 South Clark-st. Open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

$100 REWARD.

To anyone who will give such information as will enable the undersigned to find Francis Laurie Harris, age about 27, and James Duncan McNab Harris, about 22, last heard from in St. Louis in 1868. Apply to R. PERKINS, Jr., 212 South Delaware-av., Philadelphia.

BASE BALL.

Chicago Base Ball Emporium.

J. W. B. KELLEY & BRO., No. 104 Lake-st., have balls, bats, bases, belts, caps, shoes, spikes, score-books, &c., wholesale and retail. Special attention paid to orders from clubs throughout the country.

LAUNDRY.

MUNGER'S OPERA HOUSE

LAUNDRY

Court-place rear of Opera House.

STOCK SALE.

ANNUAL SALE AT WOODBURN STUD FARM.

On Wednesday, June 22, of Thoroughbred and Trotting Horses, consisting of yearlings, [illegible], Short-Horn and Alderney Cattle, Southdown Sheep and Berkshire Swine. [illegible]. Terms, cash.

A. J. ALEXANDER.

Catalogues furnished on application to A. J. ALEXANDER, Spring Station, Woodford County, Ky.

MILLINERY.

SPECIAL SALE!

MILLINERY.

WEBSTER'S

78 LAKE-ST.

We shall offer for the next TEN DAYS, our ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK, MILLINERY and STRAW GOODS, at

RETAIL,

Without Regard to Cost.

LADIES will take NOTICE that this is our LAST GREAT SALE to close out SUMMER STOCK.

Our different departments of

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS

Are exceedingly attractive, and contain everything in the line of Ladies' Furnishing suitable for all classes.

FIRST FLOOR, 78 LAKE-ST.

DIRECT FROM PARIS!

A large and elegant assortment of Flowers, Feathers, and Laces, comprising all the latest novelties in Trimmings for summer Hats and Bonnets, for parties and for weddings, at MLLE. A. PONCELET'S French Importing House, 36 East Washington-st.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

ANCHOR LINE.

To and from New York and Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin, and all Railway Stations in Great Britain and Ireland.

Also, HAMBURG, PARIS, GENOA, NAPLES, VENICE, &c., &c.

Express steamer every Saturday. Extra steamer every Wednesday.

Fares at all times as moderate, and accommodations equal to any line crossing the Atlantic. Intending passengers are invited to inspect the cabin plans of these fast and favorite steamers. Early application for staterooms is eminently desirable at this season.

Handbills, &c., on application personally or by mail.

JAMES WARRACK,

General Western Agent,

Southeast corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

INMAN LINE

MAIL STEAMERS.

Steam Semi-Weekly to and from

New York, Queenstown, Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Tickets sold to and from ENGLAND, IRELAND and the Continent.

RATE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin, to Liverpool or Queenstown—Gold .... $[illegible]

Steerage, to Liverpool or Queenstown—Currency .... [illegible]

For further information, apply at the Company's offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y., or to F. C. BROWN, Agent, 30 South Clark-st., Chicago, where cabin plans can be seen and rooms secured for any steamer or date.

CUNARD LINE.

STEAM FROM NEW YORK

Every Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday,

FOR

QUEENSTOWN, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW.

CHINA, MALTA, SCOTIA, SIBERIA, RUSSIA, SAMARIA.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, on steamers leaving New York on Wednesday—First Cabin .... $130 gold

Second Cabin .... [illegible]

Thursday and Saturday's steamers—Cabin .... [illegible]

Steerage .... 30 cur.

Return passages issued at reduced rates. Cabin plans to be seen, and berths secured, at No. 2 Lake-st., corner of Michigan-av., Chicago.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent.

JAMES BRYCE, Passenger Agent.

SOOTHING SYRUP.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

THE GREAT SOOTHING REMEDY.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP.	Cures Colic and Griping in the Bowels, and facilitates the process of Teething.	Price 35 Cents.
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP.	Subdues Convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to Infants and Children.	Price 35 Cents.
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP.	Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in Children of all ages.	Price 35 Cents.

It is the Great Infants' and Children's Soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause.

Prepared by the GRAFTON MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

MEDICAL.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE. A Private Counsellor to the married or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, preserving the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of 224 pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for fifty cents.

Address DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY, No. 12 North Eighth-st., St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious Quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any Quack Remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts can be consulted, personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office, No. 12 North Eighth-st., between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership of Burnham & Van Schaack is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The undersigned, Edwin Burnham and Edwin R. Burnham, have purchased the interest of the undersigned Peter Van Schaack in the entire business and good will of the late firm, and will pay all liabilities, and are alone authorized to collect the debts due the same, except such as are assigned to said Peter Van Schaack.

(Signed) E. BURNHAM,

E. R. BURNHAM,

June 9, 1870. PETER VAN SCHAACK.

CHICAGO, June 11, 1870.

The business of the firm of Burnham & Van Schaack, Wholesale Druggists, 1 and 3 Randolph-st., corner Michigan-av., having reverted to us again, we shall continue to conduct it as in years past, and trust that, by fair dealing and close attention, we may continue to deserve and receive the favors of our customers, which have been so liberally extended to us for the past fifteen years. E. BURNHAM & SON.

DISSOLUTION.

CHICAGO, June 15, 1870.

Owing to the death of Mr. Dwyer, the partnership of E. P. DWYER & CO. is dissolved. The surviving partners will collect the accounts and pay the debts of the late firm.

We cheerfully commend to our friends our successors in business as in every way entitled to their confidence.

DAVID SMITH,

Adm'r. of E. P. Dwyer,

ROBERT STEVENSON,

JAMES BOLAND.

CHICAGO, June 15, 1870.

To the Drug Trade of the Northwest.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name of VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID for the conduct of the Wholesale Drug business in all its branches, Drugs, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass and Glassware, Paper, Soap, and woollen manufacturers' stock.

With increased facilities, and as successors to the well-known house of E. P. DWYER & CO., we shall aim, by handling only the best of goods, by prompt and faithful execution of orders and uniform low prices, to maintain the confidence of the old friends of the house and such new ones as may favor us with their orders.

PETER VAN SCHAACK,

Late of Burnham & Van Schaack.

ROBERT STEVENSON,

Late of E. P. Dwyer & CO.

W. W. REID,

Late of DeBow & Co., Alton, Ill.

DISSOLUTION.

Public notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Augustus Maas and Jacob Manz under the name and firm of MAAS & MANZ has, on the 15th of June, been dissolved by mutual agreement. All parties owing money to said firm are hereby requested to make immediate payment to Jacob Manz, who is authorized to receive all moneys due to the firm and who will carry on the business in the old stand, southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

JACOB MANZ,

AUGUSTUS MAAS.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE,

BEDDING,

LACE CURTAINS,

WINDOW SHADES,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

JAMES DURHAM & CO.,

110 Lake-st.

WIRE CLOTH.

WIRE CLOTH,

The Best Article in the world to keep out FLIES, MOSQUITOES, &c.

Manufactured and for sale (with or without frames), at wholesale and retail, by

MARKLEY, ALLING & CO.,

51 LAKE-ST.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN

FIRE, MARINE, AND

PLATE-GLASS INSURANCE CO.,

OF CHICAGO.

Capital, $100,000. Chartered 1869.

Office, 154 Washington-st.

J. R. McMahon, President. G. W. Fairbanks, Vice President. J. W. Gray, Tracy T. Grant, Geo. J. E. Dyne, J. W. Godfrey, Directors. J. Dennis, Ad. F. F. Hillery, Secretary.

WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED.

I want a partner to join me in the manufacture of my new patent, Squire and Grip Flood Rack, particularly adapted for ladies' and misses' fine shoes. Address

H 6, Tribune office.

VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S

WHITE WINE VINEGAR,

A MOST SUPERB ARTICLE

For Pickling & Table use. Ask your grocer for it. CHAS. G. E. PRUSSING, 21 and 23 Market-st.

PRUSSING'S CIDER VINEGAR.

Celebrated for its purity, strength, and wholesomeness. Warranted to preserve Pickles. First Premium Diploma at the U. S. Fair, the Illinois State Fair, Chicago Fair, and the Fair of the American Institute, New York, awarded 1868.

CHAS. G. E. PRUSSING,

21 and 23 Market-st., Chicago.

Ask your grocer for Prussing's Vinegar.

The Chicago Tribune.

Terms of Subscription:
(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

Daily Edition, per year, by mail	$12.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, per year, by mail	6.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by mail	2.50
Weekly Edition, per year, by mail	[illegible]

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office Address in full, including State and County.

[illegible] per cent commission on yearly subscriptions.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS:

Daily, delivered, Sunday EXCEPTED, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday INCLUDED, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1870.

A Supplement.

The subscribers to THE TRIBUNE outside of Chicago will find the usual supplementary sheet of miscellaneous reading in this morning's paper.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE of to-morrow will also be accompanied by a Supplement, to make room for advertisements in other columns of the paper.

THE AMERICAN EAGLE IN CUBA.

Congress has been startled by a message from the President proposing a policy on the Cuban question, to wit: The policy of not committing ourselves to anything in particular. The position was sustained by an elaborate argument, showing that we are not to sympathize with Spain, since she is conducting the war with great barbarity, having recently allowed six hundred of her troops to be executed in cold blood by the patriot government. Nor can one champion the cause of the rebel Cubans in their present weakness. A great and terrible government like ours should side with the stronger party if it can find out which it is, or, at all events, should reserve its sympathy until it is evident which side is likely to be the stronger. It is, however, an innocent and harmless privilege in which all persons may justly indulge, to protest against the Spanish cutting each other's throats. The matter being none of our business, it would be suicidal to interfere. But for the reason that it is none of our business, our protest will receive great consideration.

This profound and comprehensive exposition was matured before the government withdrew from the capital to go fishing in Pennsylvania. While the eye of the government was upon the minnows in the babbling mountain brooks of Cameron's woods, the thoughts of the government were with Mr. Fish in the State Department. Whether the bullheads wouldn't bite, or the angle-worms gave out, or the pole broke, or the line was too short, or the sinker too light, or the float wouldn't swim, certain it is that the result of the fishing in Senator Cameron's waters was a determination to take an avowed policy in regard to most of the West India Islands, but especially *in re* Cuba. Had the sport been better, the United States might have beheld the execution of a few brigades of *hidalgos* and the burning of a few thousand *haciendas* with equanimity. It would be sad indeed to think that the sport of our National Executive should be marred by the impertinent and untimely massacres of Cubans on either side. But, as the sport utterly gave out, there was nothing better left to our excellent Chief Magistrate than to regulate foreign affairs. This will account for the vigorous and strong attitude taken in the message in favor of the policy of scowling at both sides in the Cuban conflict, while continuing, as heretofore, to furnish men, officers, and money to the Cuban side, and gunboats to the Spanish. But, however natural the transmission of such a message might appear from the President's standpoint, or fish-point, it could not fail to excite the indignation of the House of Representatives. General Banks had not been fishing, and, consequently, did not look at the Cuban question with the serenity which naturally pervades the soul of one who has, for several days, been regarding speckled trout with pleasure, and waiting for a bite. Banks, therefore, was bilious and bumptious. "Why," demands the truly national Banks, "why have not British subjects been executed by the Spanish, as well as American citizens?" This might have been answered by saying that no British filibusters had entered Cuba. General Banks then informed the House that the message was written by a Spanish emissary, who was in the periodical receipt of three salaries, one from Donna Isabella, one from the United States, and one from Spain, at the same time qualifying his remark by saying that in stating this fact he trusted in God it was a falsehood. Mr. Banks was quite clear that the American Congress is responsible for every life lost in Cuba, and that every tear shed, and every ounce of powder wasted, will be found "charged up" to that insolvent body in the Day of Judgment. He thought the Spanish Minister at Washington failed to properly represent the views of the American people and ought to be "drummed out of the country." From all this, it will appear that Mr. Banks discussed the question from a point of view far removed above all relevancy and coherency. He seemed to entertain no doubt that all such parts of the earth's surface as are inhabited are under the jurisdiction of Congress. If within the United States, their proper sovereign is the Committee of the Whole. If beyond the United States, they are under the Committee of Foreign Affairs. If not, what are these committees for? Mr. Orth and Mr. Farnsworth admired every feather of the American eagle from tip to tip, but expressed the belief that she had spread about as wide as she would admit of without danger of rupture. While the dome of the house was reverberating to the echoes of these conservative sentiments, Mr. Dawes was anxious to explain the progress the present Cabinet had made in the purchase of Cuba from the Captain General, and the volunteers. In his capacious view Cuba might be likened to a fast nag at auction. Our "government" does not want Cespedes to buy the nag, because we are the rival bidder. In all this it will be perceived that we are a very great and "populous government" as the President told us in his San Domingo message, and that statesmanship is an interesting and dignified occupation.

CALUMET.

We publish, this morning, the principal portion of the debate in the House of Representatives, which resulted in voting $50,000 for the improvement of the harbor of Calumet. We understand that this appropriation is just as useful, and necessary, and proper as all the other items in the bill, and that it is rather more so than the appropriation of $100,000 for the "outer harbor" of Chicago, since the latter is claimed to be owned by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and, if the claim is valid, every dollar of public money expended there will enure to the benefit of that corporation, and will save them the expenditure of an equal amount of their own money. Hence, if the windows of heaven are to be opened, and a shower of greenbacks is to descend, and harbors of refuge are to be made at the public expense at every damp indentation of our coasts, we shall vote to give the whole $150,000 to Calumet, for we are distinctly opposed to the planting of government money upon real estate where the title is in dispute. Probably nothing could better illustrate the reckless and improvident character of the whole bill than the voting of $100,000 to be expended in a place which has been ceded by the State to a railroad company, and before the validity of the act of cession is determined, or even contested. The engineer officer, who reported upon the "outer harbor," expressly cautioned members upon this point, but it appears that nobody even mentioned the subject in the discussion. On the contrary, there was a general complaint that enough money had not been voted, and Mr. Conger, of Michigan, on behalf of the Committee on Commerce, apologized for the parsimony of the committee by saying that they were merely making a beginning now, and that $100,000 was all that could be "profitably expended" this year. The amount which is "unprofitably saved" by the niggardly views of the Committee on Commerce is stated to be $767,000.

We are opposed to the whole bill, from top to bottom, and we hope that the Senate will kill it upon the first convenient opportunity, and substitute for it a bill repealing taxes to the whole amount sought to be appropriated. But, if the thing is going through, we trust that Calumet will get her share of the swag. There is a great deal of land down there that needs draining, and we observe with satisfaction that the owners of real estate in the vicinity agree to meet the government half way, and expend as much as Uncle Sam will. This is noble and generous. It is in striking contrast with the majority of claimants for "harbors of refuge," who generally ask the government to furnish all the money, and pay them a little something for disbursing it.

THE COPPER TARIFF AND ITS RESULTS.

In the year 1869, the two houses of Congress, under the whip and spur of certain protectionists, passed a law increasing the duty on copper. There was no evidence that this additional protection was needed, because we exported more than we imported. But in Massachusetts, Maryland, New Jersey, and Tennessee, and a few other States, there were copper works and copper mines, which produced this metal from the sulphuret ores. There is a carbonate ore in Chili and Cuba which contains a small percentage of copper, and is useful as a flux in separating the sulphur in the American ore. Large quantities of this Chilian and Cuban ore were imported, not particularly for the copper it contained, but for its value in smelting the domestic sulphurets. The proprietors of these works protested against the increase of the tax, as it would crush out their business, and leave a monopoly in the hands of the Lake Superior copper dealers, who excavate copper in its natural state.

The bill passed, and was vetoed by Andrew Johnson. This veto message was a singularly lucid and statesmanlike document, considering its source. It set forth that the causes which had led to a depression of the Lake Superior copper interests were of a kind which it was impolitic and impracticable for legislation to contravene—that while it would inevitably close up the copper smelting establishments of the East, which depended upon the carbonate ores of Chili and Cuba, it would not, in all probability, benefit the Lake Superior miners, although it might give a temporary advantage to the holders of copper and of copper mining stocks. When the veto message was read, it was assailed with great fury by Mr. Blair, of Michigan, who characterized it as, "The supreme, everlasting nonsense which constitutes the entire creed of the free traders." General Schenck also pulverized the message in good set terms. And so the bill passed by a two-thirds majority over the veto, on the 23d of February, 1869.

For a few months the price of copper on hand advanced, and the holders of copper stock sold out at an advance. But, presently, the sale of copper diminished, the prices fell much below what they were before the increase of the tax, and a general depression followed. The copper smelting works in Boston have been abandoned. The demand for copper has fallen off, and our export trade has ceased. Those branches of American industry which were sending their products abroad, in exchange for the copper ores of Chili and Cuba, have been crippled. A little more than a year has passed by since the law was enacted, and now, as we learn from the Portage Lake *Mining Gazette*, all the copper mines in the Lake Superior district, except six, have either closed or are preparing to do so. Their laborers, for whom Mr. Blair and General Schenck had so tender a compassion, are discharged. In short, the exact state of things predicted by Andrew Johnson (poor devil) has come to pass. Copper has been protected to death. Why do not Mr. Blair and General Schenck bring in another Tariff bill to restore prosperity to the Lake Superior mines? They should either do this, or, as an alternative, imitate the Prophets mentioned in the Old Testament, who, failing to accomplish a certain object in a certain way, fell to cutting themselves with knives, and cried out, with a loud voice, "O, Baal, hear us." The result in the present case would be equally interesting.

The Fenian war is still vigorously prosecuted on the Canadian side of the line, at a heavy sacrifice of printer's ink. The combatants are the Canadian press on the one side, and the English press on the other. The question in dispute is whether the action of the American Government had anything to do with suppressing the raid. The Toronto *Globe* contends that it had nothing whatever to do with the glorious repulse of the Fenian cohorts. The London *Spectator*, on the other hand, maintains that it had everything to do with that consummation. It says that, "What the American proclamation, and the American troops, and the action of the Executive did do, was to convince the Fenian invaders that they would receive no support, or food, or countenance from the American side of the border, and this, under the circumstances, was everything. To whatever cause it may be due, the American Government certainly seems to be able to execute the neutrality laws more promptly and efficiently than our own."

The galling part of this English encomium is not that it awards praise to the efficiency and good faith of the American Government, but that it detracts from the achievements of the Canadian militia, who are supposed to have performed prodigies of valor, and to have piled the ground with Fenians slain. The list of dead and wounded on the Canadian side has never been made public, but the rumor has got abroad that one excited militia man fell over a log, at Cook's Corners, and bumped his nose. If the London papers will chronicle this gory catastrophe, we shall hear no more complaints of the heartless and unpatriotic preference which they have shown in "favoring a foreign nation rather than an English colony."

Mr. Ela, of New Hampshire, has a bill before Congress to aid in the construction of a railroad from Concord to Rochester, in that State. The distance between these two points is about thirty miles, and the bill grants the right of way, 100 feet wide on each side of the road, and the right to take from any adjacent public lands materials for constructing the road, and also the necessary land for depots, stations, and side-tracks, and also each alternate section, to the extent of twenty sections on each side of the road, making forty sections for each mile of the road. In case, as is very probable, there shall be no public lands on either side of the road, then the Secretary of the Interior shall select said sections of land from any other public land not more than 2,400 miles from the line of the road.

One of the conditions of the grant is that the railroad company shall at all times, be in readiness to transport troops, munitions of war, and supplies of the government, at rates, not exceeding those paid by private individuals. Whenever it shall be proven that any section of two miles of said road has been built, then the Secretary of the Interior is to issue a patent for the land, pertaining to that length of road, and so on until the said road is completed. If the road not completed within twenty years, the grant is to revert to the United States. The bill is a very happy burlesque of the many bills pending before Congress for the distribution of the public lands among railroad corporations. The bill only lacks another section authorizing the company to build as many branches as it thinks proper, receiving like quantities of land for each, and providing that the rails used in constructing said road, shall be made of American iron, and that the company shall have the right to mortgage all the lands before building any of the road.

Some of our contemporaries are discussing what they style the religion of Charles Dickens. We presume they might as well inquire after his astronomy, his politics, or his scientific views. Mr. Dickens' desire that his children should be reared under Unitarian influences, as well as the general tone of his writings, rather than any particular statement of his belief in them, must satisfy every impartial mind that he was not of what is usually known as the orthodox or evangelical faith. Nor is it fair to claim that Mr. Dickens was, personally, a Christian because he was, personally, an excellent, kind, benevolent man. For men may be kind, benevolent, and excellent without being Christians. Humboldt, Franklin, and Howard were of this class. All these, doubtless, were largely indebted for their excellencies of character to the Christian influences which had affected them as members of a civilization in which Christianity was the leading faith. But, if they failed to be satisfied that the claims made by and on behalf of Christ to be the special Savior of men are true, or that the human soul has any need of such a Savior as is implied in any of the forms of Christianity, it is turning religion into a farce to style such men Christians. As well might we style Socrates, or any benevolent Brahmin priest a Christian. The term Christian has a signification of its own, and implies some sort of faith or belief relative to Christ. It has never yet been made to cover every man of good morals, kind heart, and amiable life, and probably never will. Let men stand for just what they are. Dickens taught nothing hostile to any form of Christianity or religion. He probably felt a sincere love for all action that was founded on an intelligent sense of duty,—*i. e.*, that was designed unselfishly to promote the good of others. His writings show a deep respect for devotion, which is itself, in some sort, devotional. He doubtless was sensitive in obeying his own conscientious promptings of duty. All this makes him conscientious, benevolent, and manly. But if he thought Jesus of Nazareth a mere man meaning well, but erring in some things, as Theodore Parker thought, or if he thought nothing definite about Him, let the fact be stated without gloss or deception. This would have made him a non-religionist. It is probable, however, that he had no special sympathy with radical "come-outers" and ranters against religion, but simply enrolled himself among those who regard Christ's mission as in some sense supernatural but reject the doctrine of the Trinity. This is standard Unitarianism, and this Mr. Dickens' published words indicate was his religion.

On March 18, 1869, an "Act to strengthen the public credit" was passed by Congress, which provided that "no interest-bearing obligations, not already due, shall be redeemed or paid before maturity, unless at such time United States notes shall be convertible into coin at the option of the holder, or unless at such time bonds of the United States bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in coin. And the United States also solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin."

More than a year has elapsed since the passage of this act, during all of which the government has been doing exactly what the law forbids, viz.: purchasing interest-bearing obligations before their maturity, and has left undone all that this act pledges the faith of the United States to do. It has done nothing and recommended nothing looking to an early redemption of United States notes in coin. On the contrary, when our sales of gold threatened to bring gold down to the value of the greenbacks, so that the latter would not only be redeemed in coin by the government, but would be accepted at par with coin by the people, the Secretary of the Treasury has suspended his sales purposely to prevent this desirable result. Now that gold, under the influence of our heavy exports of breadstuffs, cotton, and petroleum, and the killing of the coercive funding bills, is again creeping downward, will not Congress take, or, at least, discuss, the simple steps necessary to accomplish what it has already solemnly pledged itself to do?

The cable informs us that six monthly parts of Edwin Drood are complete, (only two have yet been published) "and that the rest of the story is so outlined as to leave its completion easy." This affords a valuable clue to Mr. Dickens' habits of composition we do not remember to have seen mentioned. It shows that he designed this work with elaborate completeness to the end, so far as the current and tenor of the story were concerned before entering upon the writing of any portion of it in detail. Owing to this systematic habit of labor, the entire work can now be finished in a manner to correspond in plot and general outline entirely to Mr. Dickens' plan, varying only in the minuter details. Doubtless all his other works, after the first, were wrought out in the same methodical manner, thus reducing much of what we have attributed to unstudied genius to the result of painful labor and toil.

The war of the railroad kings has resulted in a greater reduction on stock freights than in passenger fares. Live stock are now taken through from Chicago to New York at fifty dollars per car load—a reduction of 58 per cent. The cost per head is only about three dollars.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The Rev. Dr. David McDill, of the United Presbyterian Church, died at Monmouth, June 15, aged 81 years.

—The steamer Van Zandt arrived at Alton on the 10th inst., having in tow the largest raft ever afloat upon the Mississippi. The raft contained 2,660,000 feet of lumber and covered an area of three and one-half acres.

—The Hon. J. F. Farnsworth will deliver an oration on the 4th of July at DeKalb.

WISCONSIN.

On Tuesday last a violent hail storm occurred in the vicinity of Burlington. Stones the size of a pigeon's egg fell, and in some localities the ground was white with hail.

INDIANA.

Nathaniel Carroll, Sr., 93 years of age, and for thirty-eight years a citizen of Clarke County, died last week.

—In Pulaski County, last week, Mrs. Sarah Healey filled a tub with scalding water, and sat down in a chair near it to rest a moment. She fainted, fell into the hot water, and was scalded to death.

—The Vevay *Reveille* says that a farmer living about seven miles from that city made his appearance in the *Reveille* office last Saturday, clothed in linen coat, shirt, and pantaloons, the material of which was raised and manufactured on his own farm. His hat was also made of straw raised on his farm. With the exception of his shoes, all his apparel was of home manufacture.

—A son of Peter Hughes, in Lost Creek Township, Vigo County, had to go to Terre Haute to get a crooked piece of wire taken out of his nose, which had lodged there when he was trying to imitate a sleight-of-hand performer in passing the wire through his nose and out at his mouth.

MINNESOTA.

Mr. Frederick A. Gilson, of Minneapolis, died in New York on the 15th. He was formerly one of the proprietors of the International Hotel and Taylor's Saloon, in the latter city, and subsequently purchased the Nicollet House, at Minneapolis.

MISSOURI.

The St. Joseph *Gazette* of the 16th says: "Mr Antliff Hyde, who resides some three and a half miles south of this city, has something in the way of horseflesh that is a natural curiosity. It is a three-year-old colt, with horns resembling those of a deer protruding out straight about two and a half inches above each eye. These horns made their appearance some two months ago, have grown with remarkable rapidity, and have now attained considerable length. The colt is a very finely-formed animal, about sixteen hands high."

OHIO.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* reports that unless the observatory in that city is speedily supplied with funds, it must be abandoned, and the glass, one of the best in the country, sold.

—A very remarkable young bull lives in Lake County. Being tied in the yard to a grindstone of the weight of 150 pounds, he took it into his head the other day to give a demonstration of his strength and capabilities. Having cleared a neighboring fence at a bound, says a local paper, grindstone and all, and not satisfied with showing how high he could jump, nor having the fear of ghosts of drowned cats with big stones about their necks before his eyes, he concluded to demonstrate that he could not only jump high but dive deep, and with a bound plunged into the deep waters of the river, beneath which both bull and grindstone disappeared. But not being satisfied with bottom lands, Mr. Bull, by desperate efforts succeeded in coming to the surface, blowing and spouting like a young elephant. He then made a straight wake for the opposite shore, where, after several more appearances and disappearances, and more blowing and spouting, he safely arrived, landing himself and grindstone high on *terra firma*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A New Jersey farmer, advertising his estate, commends it to purchasers on account of the "excellent champagne made from its turnip crop."

—The English Postmaster General has found it necessary to appeal to the public to aid in protecting the telegraph poles and wires from wanton injury inflicted by idle and mischievous persons.

—In the Massachusetts Senate, a bill has been reported which provides that hereafter there shall be no divorce from bed and board in that State.

—Two Boston papers are accusing each other of stealing parts of one another's obituaries of Charles Dickens. It appears that they both copied from the same book.

—A young woman engaged in a millinery department in Boston has dangerously poisoned one of her eyes by handling French flowers and afterward rubbing the eye with the hand.

—A horse in Plymouth, Mass., was frightened to death by the sight of an elephant, of Bailey & Co.'s menagerie, and the proprietors paid the owner his value.

—A Southern paper thus epitomizes lynch law: "Four Kentuckians, in jail for murdering a neighbor, had a surprise party from a hundred or two citizens the other night. They hadn't any last words ready, and wouldn't have had time to say them if they had. All leave families."

—A hippopotamus in the Zoological Gardens at Amsterdam gave birth, on the 19th of April, to twins, a fact which is considered remarkable in natural history. It was previously supposed that the female of the pachydermatous species had only a single young at a birth. The twins are of different sex. The male weighed about seventy and the female forty pounds at birth.

—The Virginia *Enterprise* summarizes a new pastime in Nevada: "Our friend Parsons went off yesterday to practice throwing a boomerang, sent him by his brother in Australia. The physicians think his nose can be pitched and straightened up, but say his left eye is entirely gone."

—"How is a fellow to know what to do?" was the exclamation of a New Yorker, who went to a theatre a few nights ago, leaving his watch, chain, purse, &c., at home, for fear he might be robbed or garroted on his way there and back. When he got home he found the house had been entered and all his silver, jewelry, and valuables of every description had been carried off.

—A French observer, Mr. Jourdain, finds that the administration of chloroform to plants produces strange effects,—analogous to those of some drugs upon animals. For instance, it gives the rasberry plant a sort of lock-jaw, violently inverting the leaves, as if they had muscles.

—A few days since, a drunken man crept into a stable in Meriden, Conn., and lay down in the horse's bed of clean straw to sleep off his potations. When discovered, he was lying at full length under the horse's belly, the animal standing with legs apart to avoid hurting the drunken sleeper.

—The widow of a recently deceased Digger Indian in Marysville, Cal., in accordance with the customs of that tribe, exhibited her grief by having her hair cut short, and covering the scalp thus denuded with tar, which was also spread down the sides of her face. She promenaded the streets of that city, commemorating by this touching and adhesive testimonial the strength of her attachment to her departed lord.

—The mistake of planting too much cotton and too little corn, so prevalent in the South, has been expensively exemplified in the northern parishes of Louisiana. Corn had to be shipped up the Ouachita River this season, and some of it was hauled back at least 50 miles into the interior. A newspaper in that district remarks that high-priced cotton may be the "nigh-cut to starvation."

—According to the official commercial reports of the British Consuls in Brazil, the number of slaves in that country may be estimated at 2,000,000, valued from $15 to $1,500 each. It is asserted that the slaves are dying out at the rate of 8,000 deaths in excess of the births per annum.

—Two negro prisoners, in the jail of Houston County, Ga., complained to the Sheriff of the dirty condition of their cell, and told him if he would furnish them with a bucket of whitewash they would whitewash it. He complied with their request. The next visit he made to their cell, immediately on opening the door, the contents of the bucket were dashed into his face, which so blinded and disabled him as to enable the two negroes to make good their escape.

—A San Francisco excursion party discovered, while on their return, that their steamer was drifting out toward the Heads, and some of them, on going to the wheel-house, found the officer at the wheel too drunk to perform his duty. They displaced him and put a deck-hand in his place. They then went below and found the engineer also intoxicated, the boilers without water and in a critical condition. They installed a new engineer, let off the steam, lowered the fires, filled the boilers, got up steam, and came safely into port.

—A Mr. Clarke, of Chico, Cal., while recently taking a drive with his wife in a buggy on a road near Little Butte Creek, found that a drove of wild horses had completely surrounded them. One of these horses actually attacked the buggy, kicking it with his heels, while the others sought to make acquaintance with the horses of the buggy. Mr. Clarke struck the attacking horse with the whip, whereat the animal became terribly enraged, ran in front of the carriage horses, kicked them with vigor and viciousness, and was driven off with great difficulty.

—A New Orleans jury, unable to arrive at unanimity in their opinions, is said to have substituted chance for justice. The case was Clay vs. Blandin, for the office of State Tax Collectorship of the Third District. Eleven of them favored Blandin, one of the eleven, a colored citizen, declaring that he would sit there till his hair turned white before he would find for Clay. But Clay's sole supporter was equally immovable. At length it was conceded by the latter that a game of "seven-up" between him and a Blandin man, if it went against the Blandin man, should secure three more votes for Clay; but if he—the Clay man—lost it, he would yield his opinion to that of the eleven. Cards were sent for, the game was watched with intense interest, and when it was announced that the Blandin eleven won, a yell of triumph went up from their juridicial throats that shook the Court House and astonished the waiting court.

—The report of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, just issued, states that on December 31, 1868, there were in operation 6,586 national schools, with 967,563 children on their rolls during the year, and with an average daily attendance of 354,853. On December 31, 1869, there were in operation 6,707 national schools, with 994,328 children on their rolls during the year, and with an average daily attendance of 358,560. The increase during 1869 has therefore been—schools, 121; pupils, 23,772; average daily attendance, 3,707. Schools are in course of erection which will accommodate 14,000 children. The expenditures for school purposes during 1869 amounted to $2,079,320.

—The London *Spectator* says: "The Derby this year has been a failure. The crowd was smaller, dingier, and more blackguard than usual, the road was very dull, the weather was very disagreeable, and the pace of the horses running was very slow. It chose to believe that, because Macgregor was the fastest horse, he therefore would win the race, and betted upon him till everybody who understood the turf knew that he must lose, or the ring would be ruined. Consequently, Kingcraft, with twenty to one against him, came in first, and Macgregor, with three to one upon him, came in fourth. Moral—When you want to gamble, do it with dice. They may not be loaded."

—On Thursday last the Roman Catholic Church, by its solemn feast of Corpus Christi, or *Fête Dieu*, commemorated the institution of its greatest sacrament, the Eucharist. It is a French festival in its origin, and, at first local and private, was in 1246 ordered, by a synod held at Liege, to have a more solemn celebration. In 1264 Urban IV. made it a festival of the universal Church, of equal solemnity with the greatest feasts of the year. Subsequent Popes and Œcumenical Council confirmed the institution and Thomas Aquinas wrote the mass and office of the day.

—A new secret society has been formed within the last three years, which aims at uniting agriculturists for protection against monopolies and to secure their public interests. It is known by the pastoral title of the "Patrons of Husbandry," and it already numbers 80,000 members. It admits women and children to its rights and fellowship. It has various State and county organizations called "Granges," under the control of the National Grange of Washington. Among other things it hopes for, is to break down the high prices at which agricultural machines are sold, by ordering them by wholesale for its members; and the same thing will be done with seeds and other supplies.

—It is a curious fact that Denmark will not allow her 70,000 Icelanders to manage their own frost-bitten affairs in their out-of-the-way island; and equally curious that those hyperboreans are as fierce in defence of their interests as if the place were in the neighborhood of the tropics. They have a party of "Young Icelanders," headed by Jon Sigurdson, who goes in for a native Parliament—the "All-thing;" and a Danish party of Gisli Brynjulfson, maintaining the authority of the Copenhagen "Rigsdag." Latest Iceland intelligence says that Jon Olafson has published a fiery kind of *saga* against the foreign legislators, and that Reykjavik, the metropolis, was greatly agitated with his trial by the authorities.

—The following tragic story comes from Pesth, and bears the date of the 23d of March: Two brothers, of the principal families of Sy-Tatahaz, lived in the bitterest hatred the one to the other. They even carried their hatred so far as to desire to change their names, so that the one should not bear the abhorred name of the other. The daughter of one of the brothers, however, named Zouzsi, and the son of the other, Pista, were deeply in love. They had in vain begged for the consent of their parents to their union. At length they resolved to die together, since there was no prospect of their marriage. They accordingly put on their best attire, went into a neighboring garden, and there Pista shot Zouzsi through the heart, afterward putting a bullet into his own brain. Troubled by presentiments of evil, the two fathers followed their children into the garden, and, finding them both dead, they shot themselves in remorse. Shortly afterward, the mothers of the lovers happening to pass by, saw the four corpses, and attempted to kill themselves with knives, but were prevented by the neighbors, who had now hastened on to the scene. Of course readers are left at liberty to believe as much of this story as they choose.

PERSONAL.

Edward Everett's son is to deliver the Boston Fourth of July oration.

—Mercier, the rebels' ally while French Minister at Washington, is retained at Madrid at the special request of Eugenie, one of whose beaux he was before her marriage with Louis Napoleon.

—General McClellan and wife have been for some time stopping at the International Hotel, Niagara Falls. Mrs. McClellan is an invalid, great fears being entertained that her health will never return.

—General Cesnola, late American Consul at Cyprus, has sold his excavations in that island for $20,000, to a European museum.

—The Hartford city government is moving for a $30,000 monument in their park, in honor of Dr. Wells, of that city, the alleged discoverer of anæsthetics.

—M. Roderer, the great champagne merchant, whose death was lately announced, left £4,000 to the poor of Rheims.

—The Brenham (Texas) *Banner* says Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker presented quite a "gentlemanly" appearance during her recent visit to that city.

—Mr. Winsor, of the Boston Public Library, is making a collection of newspaper notices of Charles Dickens.

—Lieutenant Paul Dahlgren, son of Admiral Dahlgren, has resigned his commission in the army.

—The health of J. Edgar Thompson is so poor that his resignation of the Presidency of the Pennsylvania Central is probable. Colonel Scott now Vice-President, is talked of for his successor.

—Mr. Dorsey, of Pawtucket, the prisoners' friend, has paid $50 for a female eagle to keep company with the male bird that he tried to free some time since, but which wouldn't soar.

—Maclise, the artist, was worth $200,000. The Queen's Private Secretary Grey was worth $20,000.

—Carlyle's tailor is said to be positively ashamed of him.

—Thomas Scott, a member of the first Congress, in a speech made in 1790, speaking of the Africans, said: "Congress may at pleasure declare them contraband goods, and so prohibit the trade altogether." This is ahead of General Butler's time. See Hildreth's History, vol. 4, page 195.

—On the 90th birthday of the German historian Von Raumer, the order of the Red Eagle was bestowed upon him by the King. In addition to this honor, the Crown Prince of Prussia, in a special telegram from Carlsbad, gave pleasant greeting to his old friend and teacher. The old man had a perfect ovation from all classes of people in Berlin.

—In a late number of the *Christian Union*, Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher wrote in favor of "putting clothes to soak" on Sunday night, as an innocent recreation not at all inconsistent with the sacredness of the day.

—General Hawley delivered an address on decoration day in Charlestown, Mass., which is described by the Boston *Journal* as having been very touching. Among others who were moved to tears by some passages was a lady, accompanied by a little boy who could not appreciate it. Pained to see his mother weep, he whispered, "Please, mother, don't cry; it's somebody's else folks he's talking about."

—Recent Honolulu papers announce the death of Hon. John Ii, "another of the oldest and best among the Hawaiians who have become identified with the advancement of the nation." He was for many years a Judge of the Supreme Court, and at the time of his death was a Privy Councillor and member of the House of Nobles. For more than forty years he was identified with the missionary cause.

—The July number of the "Galaxy" will contain an article from Mr. Welles, late Secretary of the Navy, giving "The facts concerning the surrender of the navy yard of Gosport." This article is a defence, on the part of Secretary Welles, against some charges made by Thurlow Weed in a chapter of his autobiography, published in the June number of the "Galaxy."

—The following is the recent Sunday School speech of Jefferson Davis:

"FRIENDS: There was a time when I could say fellow-citizens—I congratulate you upon the demonstration of this day in behalf of Sabbath Schools. It is a great and noble work, that of giving moral and religious training to the rising generation. To them we must look for the resurrection of the buried hopes of the past. I am flattered by the compliment you have paid me; but I feel that it is not paid to me so much as an individual as representative of the cause of constitutional liberty for which our revolutionary fathers fought and bled, and which is still dear to my heart. I thank you."

—Thomas Dawes Eliot died on Tuesday at New Bedford, Mass., at the age of 62. Mr. Eliot served for many years in the Congress of the United States as a member of the lower house from the New Bedford District, and was for a long period on the Committee on Commerce. He remained a member of this committee in the present Congress, besides serving as Chairman of the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs. Mr. Eliot was born in Boston March 20, 1808, graduated at Columbia College, Washington, D. C., in 1825, and was a prominent member of the bar in New Bedford.

—Dr. Shelton Mackenzie, of Philadelphia, is occupied in writing a Life of Charles Dickens, to be prefixed to a volume of his uncollected pieces, in prose and verse, which T. B. Peterson & Brothers announce for immediate publication. This volume will contain recollections, anecdotes, and letters.

POLITICAL.

It seems to be settled that Thurman is the man whom the Ohio Democrats will present as their next candidate for the Presidency.

—Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, and Senator Cragin, of New Hampshire, have been re-elected to the United States Senate by the Legislatures of their respective States. Senator Anthony was elected Governor of Rhode Island in 1849; was renominated in 1850, but declined; was elected to the United States Senate as a Union Republican, to succeed Philip Allen, Democrat, and took his seat in 1859; was re-elected in 1865, and was elected President *pro tempore* April 23, 1869. His present term expires March 3, 1871. Senator Cragin was for five years a member of the Legislature of New Hampshire, and was a Representative in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Congresses; was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican to succeed John P. Hale, Republican, and took his seat in 1865. His present Senatorial term will expire March 3, 1871.

—A large number of attorneys in the Second Judicial District created by the new constitution of Illinois, have issued a circular saying:

"We propose that the attorneys in each of the counties composing said district appoint one or more of their number, to meet in convention at Pana, Ill., on Tuesday, June 21, 1870, there to nominate and recommend to the people a candidate for Supreme Judge, to be elected in said district, as proposed in said new constitution. Such delegates so appointed to cast in said convention one vote for each five hundred votes in their respective counties, according to the vote of 1868 for President of the United States. And, inasmuch as there has been some misunderstanding in regard to the mode of selecting such candidates, and other expedients have been resorted to unsuccessfully to settle the matter, each of us who sign this call as are, or may be, candidates for said office, do hereby release any or all persons who may have given pledges to either of us from such pledges. This we do in order that there may be at the convention a full, free, and unbiassed expression of opinion. This call we make for the reason that we know of no other plan to which we can resort in the short space of time between this and the election, save that of a party convention, which we think would be unwise and impolitic."

CROPS.

ILLINOIS.

A letter from Lynn Township, Henry County, June 14, says: "In this county, wheat in the best fields is about a half crop; in the average, under a third-average crop; and this is good for oats and barley; too-early-planted corn is doing, so far, good; late-planted will not go ahead."

IOWA.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—From all parts of the county we hear that the corn crop is very flattering. Wheat is not so good, being thin and not growing well.

—The Waterloo *Courier* of the 16th says: "The corn crop is doing splendidly. We have recently looked over a few hundred of the corn fields of our county, and our opinion is unanimous that the prospect for a magnificent crop of corn was never better, if half as good. There is not only more of it, but it is doing better and in advance of any recent year. The wheat crop is also looking finely. The showers of last Sunday must have made our farmers happy, as they were needed in many localities."

WISCONSIN.

The Watertown *Democrat* reports the hop yards in that vicinity looking very fine. The vines are healthy and vigorous, and mostly free from the ravages of vermin. Not near as large a quantity will be grown in that county as was some years previously, but the amount cultivated is likely to be of the best quality.

INDIANA.

The Connersville *Examiner* says that the clover and barley harvest has commenced, and that the yield is an average one.

—Of the crops in Harrison County, the Corydon *Democrat* says: "From present indications there will not be half a wheat crop in this county the coming season. The fly has destroyed whole fields."

The English Peasant.

An English paper thus describes the peasantry of Buckinghamshire, and declares it to be true of all the agricultural districts of England:

Buckinghamshire is blessed with church parsons. It is the happy possessor of country squires. It is, above all other blessings, blessed with the Conservative leader as its representative in Parliament. Surely this is a county that may be taken as a fair sample of the agricultural districts of England. Its very wisdom is personified in the member of its choice. That one proof of its discernment must be sufficient to show all doubters of its mental cultivation that they err sorely. Ah! but the author of "Lothair," M.P. for Bucks, proves only the political intelligence of the hundreds of its inhabitants. How about the thousands? Parsons and squires, dwellers in rectories and vicarages, in stately halls and country houses, are but a shred of its population. Who and what are the many, the farm laborers of this favored Arcadia? The exhibition of a specimen of the human products of Mr. Disraeli's own county has fortunately occurred to enable us to admire the conditions of what we suppose we must designate as the minds of the happy peasants of Buckinghamshire. Very wondrous is the revelation, considering the pother that clergymen and dukes are making about the frightful results of the threatened non-continuance of the education, intellectual and religious, of the people in their charge. Messrs. Fitch and Fearon's late Blue Book has shown what church education has not done for the town populations of Birmingham and Liverpool, of Manchester and Leeds. Those who have opened that conclusive condemnation of voluntaryism in national education were astounded by the literally no-results of all the efforts of all the churches and chapels of these great provincial centres of population. The Uxbridge Sessions have most opportunely produced this specimen of agricultural church school education to supplement our lately-acquired knowledge of city ignorance with an equally astonishing and pitiable revelation of the absolute absence of all knowledge that characterizes the farm laborer. Two carters, of Loudwater, Bucks, were charged with assaulting a toll-keeper, and Mr. Baker Smith, for the defense, called one defendant as a witness for the defense of the other. Thomas Hammond appeared in the witness-box, but a difficulty occurred which it will be seen rendered his evidence inadmissable. Considering that we have Bishops and a State paid clergy, and State and alms-supported schools, it must be owned that the occurrence of such a hitch in the proceedings strikes us as at once curious and deplorable. The carter was about to be sworn; and now mark the conversation that takes place on his proceeding to take the necessary oath to witness truly. The magistrate's clerk strikes in, and it will be remarked that, speaking with a full knowledge of intelligence as it exists in his county, he bases his objections to the individual's ability to be admitted as evidence on the fact that his class generally are as we find him to be. What says our wary clerk? This: "From what I know of this class of men I must hesitate before swearing him." He then asks the witness, "Do you know the nature of an oath?" Witness (rubbing his head), I dun'no what you mean." The Clerk. "Can you read? Have you read the Bible?" Witness. "No." Clerk. "Can you write?" Witness. "No." Clerk. "Well, you know your name; how do you spell that?" Witness. "I dun'no." Clerk. "Have you ever been to church?" Witness. "Yes; once or twice, when I was a young 'un." Here the chairman arrives at the conclusion that "we cannot take that man's evidence." But Mr. Smith does not want to lose his witness, and he begs for another chance of showing our carter is not so stupid as to be unable to be heard in a court of justice. So he, doubting if "he can be so bad as that, will put the questions in a different manner." As will be seen, much he gets by his favorable interference. Thus runs the colloquy, which may be profitably borne in mind when Tories and Churchmen are loud for denominationalism in the coming debate on Mr. Forster's bill. This Thomas Hammond is a living evidence of the tender mercies of Church Educationalists, and who will not say they are in his case, and in the case of this class, cruel? The barbarous ignorance in which the existing system of State-assisted schools leaves our peasantry is here, in all its frightful results, living before us. Mr. Smith, to witness. "Now, my man, tell me, do you believe in future rewards and punishments?" Witness seems more perplexed than ever, and does not answer. Mr. Smith. "Come, have you ever heard of a God or a devil?" Witness. "I dun'no." Mr. Smith. "Do you know how old you are?" Witness. "I be more nor 20." Mr. Smith's last hope sinks into despair, and he "thinks he must give him up," and so the witness stands down, and justice arrives at its conclusion as it best can, without evidence, because an Englishman is in that brutish state of no-knowledge that he is not competent to demand that his statement as to facts shall be heard. Mr. Roberts, haydealer of Loudwater, has in this Thomas Hammond an example of rural culture that it might be well for the National Education League to hire to exhibit at their public meetings as an indubitable proof of the dense ignorance that can and does exist in country districts beneath the very shadows of our churches, and in the actual view of our country houses. This is English rural intelligence in the latter part of the nineteenth century. Does it not require some courage on the part of Dukes and Deans to ask us, as far as we can, to continue the system that has resulted in disgusting us with such unchristian and barbarous stupidity, which we have the magistrate's clerk's assurance is not that of an individual, but commonly characteristic of his class.

ALL ABOUT CALUMET.

Debate in the House of Representatives on the $50,000 Appropriation.

From the Globe.

The River and Harbor bill being under consideration in Committee of the Whole—

Mr. LOGAN. I move to amend by adding to the paragraph just read the following:

For improving the mouth of Calumet River for a harbor of refuge or outer harbor to Chicago, $50,000.

I will state to the Chair that years ago an appropriation, the amount of which I do not recollect, but which was something like $5,000, was made for this object, and a lighthouse was built at the mouth of Calumet River for the purpose of making there a harbor of refuge. If the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Benjamin) and the members of the Committee on Commerce, as well as the House, will listen to me for a few moments, I shall be able to show the absolute necessity of the appropriation I now propose. When I have explained the proposition I do not believe a single member of the committee will oppose it.

All the harbor-masters as well as the ship-owners in Chicago have petitioned for an appropriation of this kind. No person who has visited Chicago and observed the harbor there can fail to remember the fact that above the Chicago River a point of land makes out on which the lighthouse stands. This point extends some distance into the lake. In severe storms when a vessel passes this point under way, it is impossible for it to swing round and enter the Chicago River. As is well known to the gentleman (Mr. Judd) who represents that district, many vessels have been lost there within the last year or two from this very reason, that there is no harbor of refuge, and after passing the lighthouse it is impossible in a storm for a vessel to swing round and enter the river. The gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. Rogers), who lived for a while at Chicago, can confirm the statement which I now make.

The Calumet River, some twelve miles below that point, is capable of being formed into a splendid harbor of refuge. The intention is to cut it through to the Chicago River and make a harbor encircling the city. The expenditure of the amount which I have proposed, $50,000, would make a secure harbor of refuge at that point. The Calumet River is navigable for some distance up, and by increasing the depth of water for some two or three hundred yards a secure harbor will be afforded.

For these statements which I now make I have the authority of every one at all conversant with the subject. I know this knowledge is not to be acquired in a moment by members who are listening to me; but all those who are conversant with the city of Chicago know what I have stated to be entirely true. I ask the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, and I ask this House that they shall interpose no objection to making an appropriation of the amount I have indicated for Calumet River, because it will be a great benefit to the commerce of the country, as it is necessary for the preservation of the lives of our citizens.

Now, I desire to say to the House that an appropriation of $100,000 for the harbor of Chicago is a very small appropriation when you consider the importance of that harbor. There is evidence here on the floor to show that vessels have been lost—one vessel belonging to a member of the House—for want of a proper harbor of refuge. There is evidence here showing that during the months of May, June, July, and August 12,564 vessels were cleared at the harbor of Chicago, and 6,336 vessels entered at that harbor. The House must see, if they examine the matter, and if they desire to appropriate money for the benefit of the commerce of the country, that an appropriation of $100,000 is no amount at all for such a harbor. Any man who has lived in Chicago, or who has been there at all, knows that the storms on that lake cause a great many vessels to be lost right there in front of the city. I have myself seen the masts of as many as three vessels at a time sticking up from the water, which had been lost there during the night, within a mile or two of the shore. They had been driven by the pier which I mentioned awhile ago, and there was no harbor of refuge in which they could seek safety. It is for the protection of life and property that I ask this appropriation in behalf, not only of the citizens of Chicago, but of the ship-owners generally.

If this $50,000 were appropriated in connection with the $100,000 to be expended on the harbor of Chicago, inasmuch as no designation is made of the length of that harbor, it could be expended for the purpose of preparing a harbor of refuge. The ship-owners of Chicago desire this much for the protection of their property, and I do hope the House will adopt the amendment making this small appropriation, because it is absolutely necessary; indeed, three times as much is necessary, but this amount will do, because the citizens of Chicago say, as I believe their agent here informed the committee, that they will themselves raise the balance that may be necessary out of their own private means, so as to make this a good and secure harbor of refuge.

Mr. BENNETT. I desire to call attention for a moment to the importance of the appropriation proposed by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Logan). I have some knowledge of the necessity of a harbor of refuge at the end of the lakes. When any man interested as an owner of vessels upon Lake Michigan hears of a storm on that lake, his first inquiry is whether his vessel was near the upper end of the lake; for if so she is almost certain to have gone down. That part of the lake is very dangerous in time of a storm; and hence the great necessity for a harbor. I have had some practical experience in connection with matters of this kind, being interested in vessels; and I realize the urgent necessity that there should be made right early such an improvement as that advocated by the gentleman from Illinois. I understand from gentlemen of experience, that $50,000 expended upon the Calumet River—a broad stream well adapted to afford ample protection—will accomplish the work proposed. I regard the measure as of vital importance.

I desire to add that I am entirely familiar with the names of the commercial men and vessel-owners who have signed the petition to which the attention of the House has been called. I believe the interests of commerce demand this appropriation of $50,000, and I hope it will be granted.

Mr. AXTELL. I withdraw my amendment, that the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. Rogers) may renew it.

Mr. ROGERS. I endorse heartily every word the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Logan) has said on this subject. As he has remarked, I have considerable knowledge in reference to the wants of the city of Chicago, and especially as to the need of the improvement proposed at the mouth of Calumet River. Upon more occasions than one I have seen steamboats wrecked within sight of my house upon Lake Michigan, these shipwrecks resulting from the want of proper harbor accommodations for the city of Chicago. When I saw in this bill the appropriation of $100,000 for the city of Chicago it struck me that the amount was not in keeping with the magnitude of the work that needs to be done there, and I at once went to a member representing that portion of the country, and asked him whether he felt disposed to assent to so small an appropriation for the great work in which his locality is interested, while appropriations of one-fourth the amount were given for works of very small importance at little places in various parts of the country.

With my knowledge of the trade and commerce of Chicago, and of the need of a harbor there, I, if a member of the committee, would have been disposed to vote $500,000 for the improvements needed at that place. I would not consider this a large expenditure in view of the necessities of that great and growing city. If gentlemen would go there they might see a hundred vessels spreading their sails at one time and attempting to go into the harbor, and they would recognize the fact that the amount of appropriation proposed in the bill for that city is altogether insufficient. I hope the little additional appropriation of $50,000 asked by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Logan) will be given, and given freely; for I say to the House, with my knowledge of the subject, that it will be properly expended. No like sum of money could be more judiciously expended than at this very point. I would go further, and, representing as he does the State of Illinois, he should, in my judgment, have asked for this purpose not $50,000, but $100,000. With these remarks I am done.

Mr. LOGAN. I now insist on a vote on my amendment, for a harbor of refuge, $50,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Mining Troubles in the Schuylkill District.

From the Scranton (Pa.) Republican, June 13.

A bird's-eye glance over the scene of the mining troubles in the Schuylkill region, as taken from Pottsville on Friday last, disclosed a most unpromising and determined state of affairs. The strike has now continued nine weeks, and the prospect of resumption of work is apparently as distant as at any time since the suspension. The contest has resolved itself into a desperate struggle between the men on the one hand for the maintenance of their organization or union, and the operators on the other for the exercise of rights which they regard as vital for the preservation of their own self-respect, and indeed financial security. Both sides have abandoned all effort at compromise, and have settled down to an obstinate trial of endurance which will terminate only by a yielding of the weaker party. Meantime all classes of tradesmen are suffering from the stagnation, and, as usual in such cases, are obliged to bear the brunt of the loss. The miners and colliery laborers have very generally left for other coal fields, while such as remain in idleness in the county are very orderly and quiet. The operators are really the least affected of any class, and in face of the dull market are better satisfied to have their works remain idle than to work them at any such prices for labor as the men demand. Of the 150 collieries in the Schuylkill region, capable of producing 5,000,000 tons of coal per annum, only about twenty are in operation, and their product is only about enough to supply the local trade between Pottsville and Philadelphia. The efforts on the part of the Anthracite Board of Trade to secure unity of action on the part of the operators have not been entirely successful, and the action of the bolting firms will doubtless continue to prolong the struggle. The coal sold at points this side of Philadelphia is bringing prices which justify the high scale of wages, but upon such as is sent to the large cities a loss is sustained. The miners, on the other hand, are firmly united, and are held in check by a remarkably well developed discipline, under the lead of the inexorable officer of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association. It is thought by some parties in Pottsville that a resumption of work would be immediately allowed were it not for the knowledge that such a step would inevitably result in great damage to the prestige and power of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, if not, indeed, in its total disorganization and downfall. The effect of the whole affair is greatly to reduce the standard of prices of coal lands, quantities of which, we were told by experienced parties, could be bought to-day in desirable locations for $100 per acre. The result of the matter, influenced in no small measure by the powerful opposition of the great companies in Luzerne, will be a tendency to a consolidation of interests by the operators, and the formation of monster corporations similar to those occupying the field here. The Schuylkill operators are to-day ready to welcome any association of moneyed men from either New York, Philadelphia, or elsewhere, who will bring capital into that region and unite with them in its development. They are even ready to receive their ancient enemy, the Reading Railroad Company, into partnership in the mining of coal, and have actually made informal overtures of such a character to the officers of that powerful monopoly. They have even offered their valuable property to the [illegible] owners for a mere nominal rental to test the willingness of the men to undertake a practical solution of the labor problem, to the theory of which they so blindly and tenaciously adhere.

The prospects for a long time off are unmistakable, and the end nine weeks nearer at hand than when the struggle began, only in consequence of the nine weeks which have elapsed since the busy hum of industry ceased among the hills and valleys of the Schuylkill region.

THE INDIANS IN NEW YORK.

Council of Peace at the St. Nicholas Hotel—The Views and Feelings of Red Cloud—Movements of the Party—They Cut the Jubilee for the Twelve Temptations.

From the New York Times, June 16.

At an early hour yesterday, almost, in fact, before highly-civilized people had finished their morning repast, several members of the Indian Peace Commission of this city, and other persons interested in the welfare of the red man, made application at the St. Nicholas Hotel for an interview with Red Cloud and his party.

The first persons admitted by General Smith were Mr. Peter Cooper, Vincent Collyer, Rev. Howard Crosby, Mr. Tatham, Dr. Weeks, of the Indian Commission, and a few other gentlemen who presented strong claims for the favor of an introduction, including a representative of the *Times*. The sons of the forest have a suite of rooms on the upper floor of the hotel, and to one of these the party of visitors was taken, where they found Red Cloud, Red Dog, Red Fly, Red Shirt, and several other red skins; Brave Bear, Little Bear, Yellow Bear, Sitting Bear, Rock Bear, Living Bear, and some who were only partly Bare, together with Hon. John E. Smith, Colonel Bullock, Mr. Douglas, and John McClusky, the interpreter. The Indians were dressed for the most part in black cloth or leather pantaloons and checked shirts, with no other garment, and reclined upon their blankets on the floor or sat on the beds and chairs. Their long coarse hair was generally parted in the middle, and hung in lank tresses over their shoulders. Their faces presented the extreme type of the American race as pictured in our school-books, with broad, angular features, a deep coppery skin, black eyes, and broad mouths. The expression of their faces differed greatly, some having a dark and savage look, and others presenting a good-natured and rather benevolent aspect. Most of them wore a profusion of cheap ornaments of shell or metal attached to their dress, or suspended from their hair and ears, Red Dog wearing in each ear, suspended by a large brass ring, what appeared to be a steel coupled wheel of three or four inches in diameter. Red Cloud assumed the impersonation of thoughtfulness. He wore no ornaments, and was dressed with extreme plainness. To him General Smith addressed himself through the interpreter, and endeavored to soothe his feelings, and convince him that the people and government of this country had only the best wishes for his race, and asked him if he would accept of a present of some goods which he (General Smith) was empowered to give him. Red Cloud rose with dignity and said:

"MY FRIEND: The Great Spirit placed me and my people on this land, poor and naked. When the white men came we gave them lands, and did not wish to hurt them. But the white men drove us back and took our lands. Then the Great Father made us many promises, but they are not kept. He promised to give us large presents, and when they came to us they were small; they seemed to be lost on the way. I came from my people to lay their affairs before the Great Father, and I tell him just what I mean, and what my people wish, and I gain nothing. I asked him for seventeen horses, for my young men to ride from the border to our camps, and he does not give them. I wish no stock and no presents. The Great Spirit placed me here poor and naked. I appear so before you, and I do not feel sorry for that. I am not mad—I am in good humor—but I have received no satisfaction. I am disappointed. I cannot change my claims. I am not Spotted Tail. What I say I stick to. My people understand what I come here for, and I should lose my power if I did not stick to one course. You (to General Smith) are my friend. You always talk straight and I am not blaming you."

General Smith then endeavored to explain that the Great Father and his assistants were not in office when the treaty of 1868 was made, and were bound by its provisions, but would try to change the law, and if the Indians would remain peaceable, in time they might accomplish all they desired. The presents he spoke of were for him personally, and would not be reckoned on the account of the nation. Moreover, he thought he could get for him the horses he desired, but would not positively promise them. Here Mr. Cooper interposed and told General Smith that if the government would not furnish the horses, he would.

Red Cloud replied that he came here to see his friends, and he found them good men. He was not mad, but had a good heart, and wished to keep the peace. It was well for white men to say, "Do not kill our men," but they kill the Indians first, and there was a brave warrior by his side whose son and brother had been killed, and who himself had been shot twice by soldiers. If the present and the horses were offered to him together, and freely, he would take them. He wished to be friendly.

General Smith then explained to him the wish of his visitors. They would take him about the city and its grounds during the day, and to the theatre in the evening, and to-morrow (to-day) they wished him to meet the people and talk to them. Then they would start for home, and go directly through. To this he assented, and this ended the formal interview.

Dr. Weeks then had a conversation with the Chief, in which he tried to explain the difference between good and bad Indians and good and bad white men, and to set forth the causes of all the troubles. He then gave to the interpreter a copy of the outline of a plan prepared by a committee of the Indian Commission, appointed at the late convention in this city for the settlement of the whole Indian question, by placing the tribes on reservations, furnishing them with the means of civilization, and protecting them in their rights and property. This plan is, when completed, to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, and finally brought before Congress.

During this council, the four women of the party and two or three men were sitting in an adjoining room on the floor, playing with beads and trinkets, and apparently engaged in the peculiar modes of gossip of their race. One comely girl of sixteen or eighteen years, dressed in a single garment of blue flannel flowing freely from the shoulders to the feet, and ornamented with beads and shells, was playing with a string of beads and a lapful of bits of shells and colored glass, while a muscular brave was intently occupied in breaking up a highly-colored shell into pieces of various sizes and shapes.

At 12 o'clock, according to the understanding already mentioned, the party entered several carriages at the door of the hotel for a ride about the city and in the park, while an immense crowd of people thronged the street to catch a glimpse of the original possessors of the American soil. The party took the usual route up Fifth avenue and around the drives of the park, with which they expressed their satisfaction by occasional grunts, which the interpreter did not translate.

The benevolent designs of the friends of the Indian Commission to save them from the more trivial and seductive amusements of the city, by taking them to the jubilee for an elevated and intellectual entertainment, were thwarted by Fisk, Jr., who, having failed to subject Spotted Tail and his companions to the test of the "Twelve Temptations," as he had wickedly intended, found means of inducing the terrible Red Cloud and his warriors to disregard the pious wishes of their high-toned friends and visit the Grand Opera House. Thither they proceeded in a body, and, sad to say, appeared to take especial delight in the fantastic gambols of the semi-nude coryphees and the gorgeous display of parti-colored fustian, glittering tinsel, and red fire. The Indian Commission, however, has its revenge, and to-day the great Chief is to meet his pale-faced brethren at the Cooper Institute, where the promised speech will be got from him. He will speak, of course, in his native tongue, and the interpreter will endeavor to do his eloquence into English. The admission to this "reception" is free, and those who desire reserved seats can obtain them at the reading room of the Cooper Union without charge.

In the afternoon the entire party will leave the city for the West, making no stop on the way to the plains.

Goldwin Smith and Disraeli.

To the Editor of The Cornell Era:

SIR: I have sent for publication elsewhere a letter which I have addressed to Mr. Disraeli, respecting a passage affecting my character in his "Lothair." If I were in my own country, I should not think it necessary to say anything more. But as I am a stranger here, I will, with your permission, address a few words of further explanation to the colleagues and friends on whose good opinion and confidence my usefulness and happiness in this country must depend.

Mr. Disraeli has been foiled, as such tacticians always will be foiled, in spite of their most laborious artifices, in any country where any vestige of moral force remains. He is angry, and he pours out his anger on all who were in any way instrumental in his defeat. Probably it was to give vent to his feelings, as much as to raise the "No Popery" cry on which he hopes to ride back into power, that he wrote "Lothair."

A good deal of what he said about me is mere abuse which deserves no notice. But the sting of the attack lies in two imputations—that of having been "a social parasite" in my own country, and that of having schemes here, to facilitate which I am represented as paying insidious attentions to American visitors at Oxford.

The first imputation I can hardly discuss with patience. Politically, I stood with my friends in direct opposition to the party of the aristocracy. Socially, my relation to that class would be more accurately described as ostracism than parasitism; at least, if I did not lose old friends in the class, I did not put myself in the way of making any new ones. A cry has of late gone forth that some of the young Tory nobility were turning Liberal: and as this afflicting phenomenon could not be supposed to be spontaneous, it has been ascribed, both in prose and verse, to my sinister influence. Upon this, it seems Mr. Disraeli's imagination had built the further charge of practising the arts of a social parasite. But the foundation, as well as the superstructure, is a fiction. I can truly say that I never attempted to proselytize any young man, nobleman or commoner, at Oxford or elsewhere. The Oxford Tories had an organization, which was countenanced, if the party organs spoke the truth, by Mr. Disraeli, for the purpose of enlisting young men in the party. But I always discountenanced any movement of the kind on the Liberal side. I always held it an unmanly and unchivalrous thing to entangle a young man in party trammels, when he could not have had a fair opportunity of forming his opinions and deciding for himself. I always said and acted on the conviction that it was better for the Liberal cause itself that a man should be a Tory of his own making than a Liberal of mine. If, therefore, humanity has found its way through the barriers of caste and privilege to the heart of any young English nobleman, on general influences, not on my intrigues, must rest the blame.

If I have any schemes in America, I believe it will be allowed that they have been pretty well concealed. My tenure of the fellowship which connected me with the University of Oxford, was, by the rules of my college, at an end. Death had terminated my domestic duties. The political controversies in which I had happened to be engaged—that relating to the American conflict, and that relating to the reform of Parliament—had been settled. The victory of the Liberals in the general election had been achieved. I could not have afforded a seat in Parliament if I had desired it; and I did not want to pursue any longer a political agitation. My powers of work were the worse for wear, but still I felt that I had work left in me. I determined to carry into effect a plan which I had formed long before, but the execution of which had been suspended by academical and domestic duty, of revisiting America; and I was thinking of settling at Providence, where I should have had some special facilities for the study of New England history, when President White offered me a professorship in Cornell, and I accepted what seemed a congenial position connected with an object of special interest to one who, in political life, had been peculiarly allied with the working class. The place in which I have settled is scarcely one which a schemer would select. I frankly avow my social preference for American equality over English privilege and plutocracy; but I hope I have never known a want of loyalty to my native land. I did not hesitate when I thought she was traduced to brave in her defence the anger of the American public, on whose favor my subsistence, if I had any, would be based. Any attentions which I paid to Americans visiting Oxford where the natural return for the hospitality which I had experienced here; no generous or candid mind would have put any other construction on them.

I trust this is the last occasion on which my literary life at Ithaca and the quiet performance of my duty to the university will be disturbed by any recurrence of the political controversies which I have so gladly left behind.

Yours, faithfully, GOLDWIN SMITH.

June 3, 1870.

THE MUSICAL FESTIVAL AT NEW YORK.

Third Day.

From the New York Tribune, June 16.

Yesterday, for the first time, the musical festival seemed to awaken a genuine interest among the people, and, both afternoon and evening, the Rink was nearly full. For this grateful change there were several reasons. In the first place, the prices were reduced; in the second place, the million were invited to come in and hear what the million can easily understand; in the third place, the absurd pretense of honoring the memory of Beethoven was virtually abandoned, and there was hardly a scrap of classical music on either programme. The love of Slam-Bang, which seems to be latent in the bosom of all Americans, was relied upon to attract the multitude in the afternoon, while for the evening, the promised performance of "Elijah" was postponed to make place for a repetition of all the miscellaneous pieces which had been most warmly praised at the previous concerts. The day performance was given up to Mr. Gilmore and the Music of the Present. The Anvil Chorus, with red shirts, artillery, orchestra, organ, and 2,000 voices; the "Inflammatus," with Parepa's mighty soprano, bursting so gloriously through the cloud of harmony; "The Star Spangled Banner," with shouting, and waving of handkerchiefs, and no end of gunpowder, were all there. To the average appetite it must have seemed that all the delicacies (if we may be pardoned the expression) of the Boston Jubilee were crowded into one afternoon. No wonder then that Jersey and Long Island poured forth their hosts, and the suburban railways did a rousing business. In all the surrounding villages girls clubbed together, took a young man on shares, and brought him in to the festival. Families made a day of it, retiring by squads between the parts to dine sumptuously in the refreshment room on cake and pop. The young women who jump up every five minutes to look for their friends, and who when they have found them can't rest till they have exchanged nods and semi-articulate but totally inaudible greetings; the young women who think the *Inflammatus* "so nice," and the *Messiah* "sweetly pretty," and who always fall in love with Carl Rosa and gaze with awe upon Max Maretzek; the young women who press the American flag to their bosoms, literally as well as metaphorically, and need to be tied down at all the patriotic climaxes—these all came to the Rink in their brightest gowns, and gayest ribbons, and sunniest humor; and a very pretty place, upon the whole, they made of it. Nay, it was our own good fortune, riding up that pleasant afternoon in one of the sumptuous cars of the Third-avenue Railroad Company, to be placed next a living embodiment of Hail Columbia, a fair girl, to wit: robed in the very bluest of bright blue silks, with a shawl of blood red and white stripes. Need we say where she got out?

Upon the miscellaneous portions of the afternoon concert, it is not necessary to expend any criticism, for the critical faculty on occasions like this is a little out of place. Mr. Arbuckle, the Boston virtuoso, gave a cornet solo, not the air from "Attila" set down for him (at not a single concert so far have the programmes been adhered to), but an arrangement for his instrument of a violin fantasia of De Beriot's; Madame Parepa Rosa, besides singing in the "Inflammatus" and "The Star-Spangled Banner," charmed more cultivated ears with the lovely Bach-Gounod "Ave Maria;" and there were some effective orchestral selections, led, like all the other afternoon pieces, by Mr. Gilmore. They went well, for Mr. Gilmore is not a mere sensationalist, as some people might be led to suppose from the peculiar nature of his fame, but an excellent and careful leader. The feature of the day, however, was the Anvil Chorus. About fifty men from the opera choruses had been chosen to wield the hammers. They were dressed in black trousers, red flannel shirts, and glazed hats. That is not exactly the costume of Spanish gypsies of the period of Manrico and Azucena (whatever that period may have been), but it is a handy and effective uniform, and tickles that extraordinary impulse which makes the majority of Americans clap their hands whenever they see a counterfeit fireman. So when the fifty hammerers filed upon the stage in four parallel lines, there rose first a subdued exclamation of "Look, look! there they come!" and then a round of applause. When they faced about at the word of command and let their hammers fall at once upon the anvils, there was another round. Then the chorus began. As the great moment approached the leader grew more and more excited. The young man at his side got ready the electric wires with which he was to touch off the artillery placed outside. The hammers rose in the air. The conductor stretched out both arms. There was an instant's pause; and then Mr. Gilmore began to move himself like the walking-beam of a steam engine; the right arm goes down, and "clang" sounds twenty-five anvils; the left arm sinks, and "clang" go the other half. As the hammers rise and fall in perfect time (for they are wielded by men who make the Anvil Chorus part of the business of life), and the cannons roar in due order, he gets hotter and hotter, until, just as he seems in danger of bewilderment, the rumpus ends. Then a Captain of Artillery comes in from the yard, and, ignoring the young man with the battery, sits down proudly, as who should say, "Good people, I fired those guns." Of course, this quintessence of Slam-Bang made an immense sensation, and the people apparently wanted to have it all the rest of the afternoon. It went off even more successfully than it did in Boston, partly because these chorus singers beat the anvils with more perfect regularity than the unmusical real firemen who were employed on the former occasion, and partly because this building is so much smaller than the Boston Coliseum.

The evening concert, being made up chiefly of pieces we have already noticed, calls for no special remark. Miss Kellogg repeated the *O luce di quest' anima* and the *Miserere* scene, being accompanied in the latter by Le Franc instead of Brignoli. The "Inflammatus" was repeated with Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard instead of Parepa for the solos. All, so far as we have heard, went either pretty well or very well.

If the weather had been pleasant last night, we dare say there would have been an overflowing house; as it is, we think the managers must have lost money so far by every performance. This is partly their own fault. They announced a grand commemoration of Beethoven, and put forth an entertainment which has no more to do with Beethoven than with Prester John. Connoisseurs are angry that the name of the great master should have been stolen for a common speculation, and that foreigners should be invited to laugh at the musical culture of Americans, who keep the centenary of the grandest of classical composers with such clap-trap as hammers, and red shirts, and the bird of freedom, and certain solo singers whom, not having said much about them heretofore, we shall not advertise by speaking of them now. They are angry, also, that when a classical work is given, like the C minor symphony on Monday, it is given with so little preparation that even an accomplished master like Mr. Carl Bergmann (the best symphony leader in America) cannot do it justice. The Germans, consequently, who are the best lovers and supporters of music in New York, have kept away. There are no German societies among the chorus. There are no German faces in the audience. At present the management seems to be drifting. Plans are changed every few hours. Advertisements and programmes are deceptive. What the rest of the week will bring forth no man can tell. The popular concerts promise to be successful. The "Elijah" is almost certain to be good, and we hope it may be profitable. For the rest, all is darkness. If we are to have a jubilee of noise, well and good; many people like it, and we shall not quarrel with their taste. But for the sake of art, and for the sake of our national reputation, we hope it may be distinctly understood that this festival, be it good, bad, or indifferent, has nothing whatever to do with the Beethoven Centennial. We say this not because the music is poor; much of it is excellent of its kind; and there has been a steady improvement since the first day, especially in the orchestra; but because we think every tub ought to stand on its own bottom. There is nothing gained, on the contrary there is money lost, by making this affair one thing and pretending that it is another.

The Directors of the Beethoven Festival announce that they have received a despatch that President Grant and suite will be present at the Coliseum to-morrow.

Woman Suffrage in Connecticut.

NEW HAVEN, June 15.

The Hall of Representatives was crowded, this afternoon, with ladies and gentlemen, to its utmost capacity, to listen to what might be offered on the subject of woman suffrage, the occasion being a special hearing before the Special Committee of the Legislature, now in session, upon the vexed question. A petition in favor, numerously signed, was before the committee. The Rev. C. C. Carpenter, of Derby, the Rev. Mrs. Olympia Brown, of Bridgeport, and Mrs. Isabella Hooker of Hartford appeared and made addresses urging the right of women to vote. Mr. Carpenter pleaded that if ability to read the constitution and possession of a good moral character were the requisites to an exercise of the elective franchise, women certainly were the peers of men on those points, and that if governments should derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, that was another argument in favor of woman suffrage. Women's talents, he urged, should not be restrained by the laws made by men. Power brought respect. The negro with the ballot was regarded with new respect. Why not, then, secure a more potent influence for woman. Woman would bring to the ballot-box purity and beauty. Election days, with women at the polls, would be holidays. Woman suffrage was a step forward sure to come. Mrs. Brown spoke earnestly for an hour, urging women's right to a co-ordinate power with men in governing. The United States Government could not, she urged, be a systematic whole without woman suffrage. If women were not admitted to vote, a rule of ignorance would follow. Mrs. Brown concluded with charging the committee that the burden of proof rested with them. Mrs. Hooker appeared to much advantage, and made a decidedly favorable impression.

WEST POINT.

The Colored Candidates—The Graduating Class.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

WEST POINT, June 15.—Within the past month two young men of African blood have arrived at West Point, presented due credentials, and joined the class of candidates for admission. Both of them hope to pass the preliminary examination next week, to become cadets, to go through the four years' course, and to be graduated with honor to themselves, their race, and their country. One of them, Michael Howard, 17 years old, is a dark, good-natured, pleasant-faced mulatto, rather small and slender in stature. He was appointed by Legrand W. Perce, Representative from the Fifth District of Mississippi. His father, Merryman Howard, is a member of the lower branch of the Mississippi Legislature, and keeps a private boarding house at Fayette, the capital of Jefferson County. He taught his son to read a little, but the only regular education Michael ever received was one year's common school instruction, ending in December, 1869. During last winter he was a page in the Mississippi Senate. He obtained his appointment April 21, through the recommendation of Senator Revels, and his father's acquaintance with Mr. Perce, and arrived at West Point May 21. He passed his physical examination without trouble, but is almost certain to fail in the mental examination. Only the most extraordinary talent could acquire in one year the proficiency demanded of the new cadet, and Howard's indifferent performances in the section room since his arrival indicate his deficiencies only too plainly. He himself fully realizes this incapacity, and attempted to have his appointment put over for a year to give him time for further study. But this proved impracticable, and he resolved, at least, to make the trial, and to pass, if possible. If he fails, as expected, he will doubtless be returned next June, for a second attempt. The other colored candidate for admission to West Point, James W. Smith, 20 years old, is a tall, well-featured young man, having in his veins five-sixteenths of colored blood, which shows itself only in his curly hair and on each cheek in a large brown spot which is slowly disappearing with time. He was appointed by S. L. Hoge, of the Third District of South Carolina. His father is a [illegible] in Columbia, S. C., and his mother was a free colored woman who obtained a good education through her white father's influence, at a private school in Charleston. James was the third of eight children, all of whom were taught to read and write by their mother. He subsequently became a protege of Mr. David Clark, of Hartford, and took a diploma for going through the three years' course in the High School there. He then entered the Howard University, at Washington, and had been there three weeks when he received, May 25, his nomination to West Point, and immediately repaired thither, May 31. He will almost certainly pass the mental examination with honor, but he will only be admitted on probation in consequence of a slight weakness in one eye. These are not the only colored men nominated for West Point, for General Butler appointed one in Massachusetts last summer who turned out to be under age, and consequently did not make his appearance. Still another negro, in Tennessee, has been promised an appointment for next year.

Howard and Smith receive just as fair and friendly treatment from the officers and professors as any young white man in the academy, although most of the officers will admit a certain prejudice against the color, and one of the most discreet and experienced professors doubted if the times were fully ripe for such an innovation.

The white cadets and "plebes" are very quiet externally, but inwardly they are full of hostility against the negroes. There is scarcely an actual ill-treatment of them, but they are simply let alone, "cut" absolutely, and what is more, *there is an open or tacit understanding that whoever even speaks to the "darkeys," except officially, shall also be banished to Coventry!* By this simple means the cadets hope to make life so bitterly lonely for any negro who may pass, that he must resign in self-defence to avoid going crazy. The quiet and determined way in which young Smith declared his purpose to "fight it through on that line," augurs well for his ability to help break down the prejudice that is now so strong. When questioned, the cadets do not hesitate to characterize the sending of negroes to West Point as "a shame," "a disgrace," "a blot on the institution," "a d—d outrage," and so on. If they can get rid of colored cadets by any fair means they will oust them instantly.

The graduates of 1870 received their diplomas at 11 o'clock, this morning, in the shady grove of maples in front of the library. A cordon of blue-coated sentinels enclosed a spacious grassy area, within which the ladies found seats and their cavaliers were permitted to stand. All the military worthies and civilian notables were duly present, and, with West Point punctuality, the four classes of cadets, in full dress uniform, formed at the barracks, and marched to the place of presentation, preceded by the Academy Band, arrayed in gorgeous red and white uniforms, and headed by a valiant Drum Major with an enormous *panache*. The first class, without muskets, formed in double rank, facing the library, and the spectators, with the three other classes, at parade rest, drawn up behind and on either side. The band finished a lively air, and took its position at the extreme right. General Pitcher, commandant of the post, then introduced Secretary Belknap, and proceeded to call the graduating cadets according to their standing. Each came forward, cap in hand, as his name was called, received from the Secretary a large white envelope containing the coveted diploma, made a more or less Chesterfieldian bow of acknowledgment and returned to the ranks with head erect and martial tread. After due presentation to all the graduates (save two whom sickness detained), caps were doffed again, and Secretary Belknap pronounced an address.

At the close of the Secretary's address the band played a fine air, and then the Chaplain of the Academy, the Rev. John W. French, D. D., slowly advanced and uttered a few earnest words of prayer and pronounced a solemn benediction. The band struck up again, and the entire corps of cadets marched away to their quarters with active step and buoyant hearts. The following is the list of graduates in the order of their general standing:

1. Greene.
2. Chaplin.
3. Holden.
4. Palfrey.
5. Rockwell.
6. Wood.
7. Wier.
8. Quinan.
9. Chapin.
10. Reed.
11. Hunter.
12. Ives.
13. Dennison.
14. Stevens.
15. Dudley.
16. Pastley.
17. Burrows.
18. MacNutt.
19. Birkimer.
20. Schuyler.
21. Randolph.
22. McCauly.
23. Williams.
24. Edgerton.
25. Pearson.
26. Tebbetts.
27. Brodie.
28. Larned.
29. Cobb.
30. Pierce.
31. Goodwin.
32. Fountain.
33. Ward.
34. Coxe.
35. Romus.
36. McClernand.
37. Phelps.
38. Carter.
39. Parker.
40. Schofield.
41. Kingsbury.
42. Kyle.
43. Olmsted.
44. Michler.
45. Hodgson.
46. Shelton.
47. Hein.
48. Smith.
49. Wetting.
50. Edgerly.
51. Kerr.
52. Stedman.
53. McDonald.
54. Conline.
55. Price.
56. Floyd.
57. Jerome.
58. Hine.

CUBA.

An Appeal for Aid for the Women and Children of the Suffering Patriots.

The following appeal for the suffering people of Cuba has been signed by more than fifty of the wives of United States Senators and Representatives at Washington, including Mrs. Pomeroy, Mrs. Henry Wilson, Mrs. John A. Logan, and many others:

A strong, touching cry for help comes to us from our sisters amid the furnace fires of war now raging in Cuba. They cannot, they do not, appeal to us in vain, for we have all drank of the same bitter cup. Their naked shall be clothed and their sick shall have medicines. By reason of the superior number of their enemies, the close blockade of all their ports, and the long continuance of their struggle, the women and children, as well as the aged among the patriots, have been reduced to want and suffering of the sorest kind, as has been set forth by Generals Jordan, Quesada, and others. Can we refuse a helping hand in this their hour of need? All nations have their day of trial. Cuba is now passing her fiery ordeal. Let us not forget that when our forefathers, in 1776, were struggling for independence, generous hands were extended and noble lives sacrificed in their behalf. Let us now pay part of the debt of treasure and of blood so timely offered in that hour of need. All can help—some with money, some with drafts from their wardrobes, and all by soliciting contributions, in some form, from their neighbors.

Justice, Liberty, and Humanity demand the cordial co-operation of all who are American and Christian in behalf of the sufferers of our young sister Cuba. It is understood that depots for the reception of goods will be opened in New York by the organization soon to be effected there, and which will be followed, it is hoped, by similar ones all over the country.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1870.

CALL FOR PUBLIC MEETING.

NEW YORK, June 15, 1870.

In response to the above appeal, the ladies of New York are cordially invited to attend a meeting to be held in the parlors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock p. m., to effect an organization for carrying out this great humane work of charity:

Mrs. J. J. Roosevelt,
Mrs. T. C. Doremus,
Mrs. Lucius B. Chase,
Mrs. Thomas Mason,
Mrs. N. H. Decker,
Mrs. M. M. Caleb,
Mrs. C. M. Coles,
Mrs. George Wood,
Miss Alice Carey,
Miss Phebe Carey,
Mrs. Gen. C. Surrett,
Mrs. E. C. Phelps,
Mrs. R. C. Villaverde,
Mrs. H. Peters Gray,
Mrs. M. Mayorga,
Mrs. C. G. Lambert,
Mrs. Samuel G. Courtney,
Mrs. P. H. Drake,
Mrs. C. W. Griswold,
Mrs. Robert W. Pearsall,
Mrs. Ralph Mead, Jr.,
Mrs. W. Gerard,
Mrs. James Parton,
Mrs. C. Mears,
Mrs. Walter Stanton,
Mrs. E. Murray Young,
Mrs. Gen. Quesada,
Mrs. Gen. Jordan,
Mrs. Abranche,
Mrs. A. S. Stephens,
Mrs. Bodenhamer,
Mrs. C. Medina.

The Persecutions of a Princess.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

SIR: It is impossible for me to express in adequate terms my sincere disgust at the unwarrantable notoriety resulting from my attempt at a lecture in this city. I am not a little pained by the atrocious lies and calumnies of which I am made the subject. Have the public a right to censure and condemn me before I have been heard? I am not the daughter of Leopold, King of Belgium, but of Ludwig, King of Bavaria, who abdicated in '48, and of Eliza Gilbert, known as Lola Montez. The announcements of my lecture contain no title. I meant to be known simply as Editha Gilbert Montez, and should have been so known had it not been for the presumptuous interference of officious meddlers. I never met but one of the Woman's Suffrage clique until within a few hours of my lecture. Mrs. H. B. Stanton, who so politely and kindly dethroned me, was presented to me exactly twenty-five minutes before my lecture at the hall, and then she volunteered to introduce the "gracious Princess," after Mrs. Phelps had whispered, loudly enough to be heard by all, that I had "loads of money." After giving me some of the worst advice, Mrs. Stanton triumphantly led me to the rostrum, say rather to my doom.

My name is not Claudia. I have never been to New Orleans, nor thought of founding a convent. As to the benevolent clergyman who "introduced me into the aristocratic circles of a French restaurant on Eighth street," he is a myth. I am happy to say that I am in no way indebted to Miss Matilda Heron, or to Mesdames Woodhull and Claflin. I have not laid claim to being the "editor of the *Druggists' Price Current*." Neither as Claudian or the Princess Editha have I ever [illegible] Sister Norton "that I was not what was generally supposed;" nor was I found by her in a convulsive fit, nor never had one, [illegible] my bill to her with the expectation [illegible] would pay it.

Up to the present moment I am [illegible] for what offence I was arrested, [illegible] appear late at night before one [illegible] Jameson. No warrant was issued for my arrest. I demanded my liberty from him, and obtained it by right, through the timely solicitation of Sister Norton. He, however, insolently called me his "dear," and I threatened him with a sound thrashing, which, by the way, I still think he deserves. Next morning I was waited upon by one doctor and [illegible] "several M. D.'s." I was told that I was to be taken to the Convent of the Sacred Heart against my inclination. I was hurried into a carriage, and shortly afterward had the astounding [illegible] me that I was on my way to the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum. I trusted to the opinion which Dr. Brown, of the asylum, had yet to pass, and at once I was pronounced by him not insane. I intend that those who contrived my abduction shall suffer for an act of false imprisonment. To put myself right before the public I have taken the opinion of Dr. William Hammond, who, after a careful and impartial examination, pronounced me a sane person, remarking that what I had been forced to undergo was of itself sufficient to have demented any ordinary woman, and also that this being a free country, I was at liberty to wear a "hat," or go bareheaded. I trust when I next lecture to meet the approval and silence the scruples of even the most fastidious.

"PRINCESS EDITHA."

New York, June 14, 1870.

AN AUSTRIAN TRAGEDY.

The Point of Honor in Vienna—An "American Duel" and Its Consequences.

Vienna (May 29) Correspondence of the London Times.

On the night of Tuesday, toward 2 in the morning, one of the guards in the Stadt Park heard the report of a fire-arm. Following the sound, he found, after long search, on one of the by-walks, a large pool of blood and a hat, but no person in the park. He called for assistance from the police, and the search was continued, but, so far as the park was concerned, without success. Outside of it, however, the Commissary of Police, in search, saw a man lying on the [illegible] leaves, and, thinking him drunk, ordered that he should be removed to the guardhouse. On raising him it was found that his face was covered with blood, and that he held a pistol in his hand. The shot had gone through his neck and shattered his jaw. On examining him, four letters were found, one addressed to the authorities, another to his parents, a third to his lady-love, and a fourth to his colleagues in the Opera House. The youth was the son of a dancing master, and himself engaged as one of the dancers in the *corps de ballet* of the Opera House. In the letter addressed to the authorities Reisinger announced that he was the victim of an American duel, and that the motives which had induced him to act would be found in a letter which he had deposited in the dressing-room of the male dancers of the opera. In this letter, which was found in the place indicated, after thanking his colleagues for their kindness to him, and asking them not to judge him too harshly, he told them that he had made the acquaintance of a Lieutenant, who was a Maltese Knight of St. John; that they had quarrelled, and that the Lieutenant had challenged him to fight with pistols, which he had accepted. As he came next day to the rooms of the Lieutenant there were already several officers there. When he came in they began to talk French; after a time, the Lieutenant came in and told him that he could not fight him, as he was too young. On this, the writer says that he became violent, but the Lieutenant told him, smiling, that there was a way to fight without exposure, and that was that each should wear a glove on the left hand, and whoever was seen in the street by the other without the left glove on his hand should kill himself. The writer of the letter says that he had been so unfortunate as to be seen by his adversary without the glove, and if he did not wish to be dishonored he had to kill himself. He says that he would not have been so foolish as to take off his glove had he not yielded to the remonstrances of one for whom he would always have ventured to expose his life. The young man has died since, but before his death he had given the name of his adversary, a cavalry Lieutenant, who had been a frequent visitor at the well-known dancing school which is kept by the father of the youth, and had made advances to the lady-love of the latter. This was the ground of the quarrel. Both the girl and his own relations, who did not know the meaning of his always wearing the left glove, had taunted him about it, and the first time he yielded he met the Lieutenant, who looked at his hand, and the young man thought himself bound to fulfil the stipulations of their foolish duel. The authorities have, in the meantime, made researches about the Lieutenant in question, but they have not been able to find him as yet. He has given different addresses to the military authorities, and had left all the places indicated. If he be tried, it will be rather a curious case, for there are no provisions made in the criminal code against this sort of duelling, and a fight with murderous weapons is necessary to make out a case of duelling. The death of the young dancer has produced so much the greater sensation in the *corps de ballet* as it is the second tragic occurrence within a fortnight; the other is the death of a promising young girl, a sister of one of the coryphees, who, in the last representation of "Sardanapalus," in going up a bridge, which occurs in one of the scenes, came near one of the gas burners. In order to pass it, she caught up her dress, and thereby made the flame flare up, and, catching the wire-grating on the top, it blazed and caught her light dress, which was instantly in flames. Although help was at hand, and a wet cloth was thrown over her, she was so much burnt all over the body, above all on the arms, that she died two days after. The accident caused great commotion in the house, and, although the iron curtain was let down, there was a tendency to rush to the door. However, the panic subsided. The Emperor, who was present, went himself to inquire after the state of the poor girl.

THE MICHIGAN RAILROAD DECISION.

Its Effect upon Railroad Enterprises.

From the Detroit Tribune, June 14.

Feeling that it would be a matter of interest and importance to know how far the recent decision of our Supreme Court would impede or defeat the railroads in process of construction in this State, we have been at some trouble to obtain accurate information upon the subject. We have confined our inquiries to those companies which have had an actual deposit of bonds with the State Treasurer.

The projected road from Ionia to Stanton, which would open an excellent country and enrich the State greatly, has relied upon municipal aid for means to grade the road and lay the ties, and if this sum cannot be made up by subscription, which is not believed to be possible, the construction of it must be postponed.

Work is still continued on the Elkhart & Lake Michigan Road, but it is not known how soon it may be stopped. In some portions of the route of this road the decision has stimulated subscriptions, but in others caused much discouragement.

The Paw Paw Valley Road, we are informed by a gentleman interested in it, who has made careful inquiry, is not likely to be constructed without municipal aid, although its prospects have hitherto been very flattering.

The Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad is built in the State of Michigan. The aid voted was small, and $20,000 of this is not available. The officers find workmen more plenty since the decision, and they assure us that the road will be finished, and finished sooner than it would have been if the decision had not been made.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad will lose the use of some $300,000 of bonds, but the road will be pushed on to completion.

The Toledo, Ypsilanti & Saginaw Railroad Company has had aid voted by five towns in Oakland County, five in Washtenaw County, and two in Monroe County, to the amount of $271,000, and without this its prospects are slim. With the exception of $30,000 voted by Milford, Monroe County, and $13,000 by London, Monroe County, the bonds were all in the hands of the State Treasurer before the decision. The Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Road is substantially put to death by the decision.

The Ionia & Lansing Road has received municipal bonds to the amount of [illegible] which have been sold out of the State and the money realized and expended. There has been $35,000 voted under the General Aid law, which is not available, and the work will stop where it is, for the present, at least.

The $250,000 aid voted to the Jonesville, Marshall & Grand River Railroad is rendered unavailable, by the decision, and the work cannot go on. Previous to the decision the enterprise looked very promising.

The Lansing, St. Johns & Mackinaw Railroad has stock subscriptions and municipal aid sufficient to prepare the road for the iron 18 miles north of St. Johns, to a point on the Flint & Pere Marquette Road, but as three-fourths of the means of the road were in township bonds, it cannot go on. The enterprise will be delayed for years, if not entirely blocked.

The Kalamazoo & South Haven Railroad Company lose $125,000 in bonds voted and not delivered, and $22,400 delivered to contractors. Kalamazoo has paid the company [illegible] of bonds in full. The situation is a hard one, but the gentlemen interested hope by earnest effort and by legislative action to overcome the difficulties.

The available means of the Detroit, Howell & Lansing Road, which were in the shape of municipal aid, were nearly sufficient to prepare the entire line for the iron, and to iron it as far as Plymouth. The effect of the decision upon it is wholly disastrous. All the work has been discontinued and all the employes of the road discharged, and its offices await the action of the Legislature and the decision of the people.

The officers of the Chicago & Lake Shore Road feel greatly crippled by the decision, but do not despair. An effort is now making to obtain by subscription 75 per cent of the amount voted by municipalities, but we hear the prospect is not encouraging. If this sum is obtained, the road will be pushed sixty miles north from St. Joseph the present season.

The Detroit, Hillsdale & Indiana Road has been managed with energy and made excellent progress, but it needs the aid of the towns along the route to secure its completion. We do not despair of its being able to get through. It certainly ought not to fail for the comparatively small aid it will require, and which the decision has swept away.

The Peninsular Railway, we understand, will keep in motion. The road from Grand Rapids to Manistee will be built. The Michigan Lake Shore (Gardner Road) will be pushed on to completion without the aid of towns. The Michigan Air Line will no doubt be completed from Jackson to Niles. The Port Huron & Lake Michigan Road is much crippled, but may get through. The Holly, Wayne & Monroe; Port Huron & Owosso; Owosso & Big Rapids, and Westphalia, Hubbardston & Northern seem to be essentially dead.

As will be seen from the above statements, very few, comparatively, of the roads projected in view of receiving municipal aid, will be built unless some plan is devised to overcome the present effect of the decision of the Supreme Court.

—The birthday of Mesmer has been celebrated in Paris by a banquet.

A BARBARIC CEREMONY.

d Gathering of the Chiefs of the Six Nations Indians.

From the Toronto Telegraph, June 7.

e four years ago, Mr. Barnett, Sr., pro-
r of the museum that bears his name,
thed near the village of Queenstown a
n skeleton. This skeleton, according to
inion of those best qualified to deter-
, the remains of an Indian Chief of
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The request was accompanied with a
ation that their tribe and the Chippe-
to which the remains were supposed to
, had, in the days of Indian supremacy
e American continent, lived at deadly
y one against the other. They were,
ver, now desirous to prove their for-
ness of all former feuds by coming
ard on the present occasion and paying
ean tribute of respect to the memory of
of that tribe whom their ancestors had so
met on the war-path. Their offer was
ted by Mr. Barnett, and the obsequies of
day last were the result of the arrange-
s entered into. Some sixteen Chiefs were
nt to take part in the burial service, also
women and one boy—both the females and
ale savage being of illustrious birth.
t one-half of the Chiefs were United
s Indians from Tuscarora, in the State o
York.

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ed for the service over the dead. On a
d dais in the centre lay the bones of what
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The floor of this hall, also the galler-
were, at the hour we visited it, densely
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MY PALE-FACED FRIENDS: We are here on
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; to bear no malice against one another,
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[illegible]

THE BOUILLON DUVAL.

th of a Benefactor of the Paris Working Classes.

Paris (June 2) Correspondence Daily News.

[illegible]

GERMANY AND ROME.

[illegible]

ing to each degree of the hierarchy, could not fail at the same time to impair the mutual position of civil and religious power. Such decrees, far from being only vague threats for the future, seem rather calculated to revive old and sufficiently known Papal constitutions which people of all times and nations have constantly opposed, and to surround them with a new dogmatic sanction. The proclamation of such principles to-day from the lofty position of the Papal chair, and their maintenance by all the means of persuasion at the disposal of the Church, would, we apprehend, cause confusion in all the relations between Church and State, and bring on a crisis which, in spite of its traditional wisdom, the Papal Government may perhaps not have contemplated, because of its being less able than ourselves to judge of the public mind in our country. There is one point of especial importance to which we would direct the attention of the Papal Government.

In Germany Catholics and non-Catholics must dwell together peaceably. There exists a current which, under the influence of daily relations and constant intercourse, without doing away with the distinction of creed, has at last brought together the different persuasions in such a manner as to justify hopes that at some future day all the living powers of Christianity might be united for jointly combatting errors from which the world is suffering already to the great injury of the religious element. Now, it is to be apprehended that this approximative movement would be forcibly checked, if events should prove that the tendencies contested by our Bishops and against which public opinion has employed all the arguments derived from the necessity to defend the basis of our national state against whatsoever attack, should prove so far victorious in the deliberations of the Council as to be dictated to the world as the standard of religious faith, and hence of political action. Our population would—we say it without the possibility of mistake—look upon this as a revival of old struggles, for it could never be quieted by an argumentative process purporting to render the political bearing entirely independent of what it would be taught to consider its religious duty.

It is not impossible that the Government of the Confederation—which has not been spared reproach for not having timely opposed the [illegible] so-called projects of Rome—may [illegible] freedom of action in religious affairs which it has heretofore employed for the interest of the Catholic Church.

While making these observations to the Papal chair we are by no means imbued with the idea of those whom the Roman Court probably considers its opponents. We have no interest in weakening the authority of the Pope. As a friendly power, and, to render a new service to the Papal chair, we would willingly assist, by the candor with which we dwell upon our own difficulties and upon the danger of a religious crisis, in removing from the discussions of the Council whatever might compromise the altogether satisfactory position of the Catholic Church in Germany.

If we could flatter ourselves on having co-operated in such result, we would not only be obliged for it to the wisdom of the holy chair, but would regard it as an additional motive to persevere in that position which we have always maintained toward the Roman Court. Accept the assurances, [illegible]

VON ARNIM.

The above shows the rather determined stand taken by Count Von Arnim with reference to the Œcumenical Council, as also the harmony existing between France and Germany with regard to Catholic affairs.

VOUDOOISM IN TEXAS.

Remarkable Narrative of a Negro Phrensy—Astonishing Actions.

From the Fairfield, (Texas) Register, May 28.

On Sunday, the 15th day of this month, at the farm of Mr. J. Wright, lying two miles east of Springfield, in Limestone County, Texas, an old negro woman named Jane, who, with her husband, lived on the farm, announced to the rest of the negroes on the farm, some eight or ten adults in number, that she had just received a revelation from God that the millenium was to come on Thursday, the 26th day this month, and that the mighty "Ship of Zion" would come—water or no water—and take all those to glory who would follow implicitly the directions she (Jane) would give them, she being, as she avowed, the chosen instrument of God for their salvation. She first preached a whole day to a large congregation, and after having made many converts she commanded them to burn one-half of all the household kitchen furniture, clothing, etc., they possessed—no baggage being allowed—which they did in a mighty bonfire. She next commanded them to cut up with hoes one half of all their growing crops [illegible]

—At New Bedford, Mass., on the [illegible] inst., William Gordon celebrated his [illegible] birthday. Four couples were present, each of whom had celebrated their golden wedding. The aggregate age of fifteen persons present was 1,095 years, an average of 73.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 17.

Below is a summary of the statements of the fourteen National Banks of Chicago, showing their condition at the close of business on the 9th day of June, 1870:

[illegible]

In the foregoing, the banks are arranged in the order of [illegible]

[illegible]

A BARBAROUS CEREMONY.

[illegible] of the Chiefs of the Six Nations—[illegible]

From the Toronto Telegraph, June 7.

[illegible] four years ago, Mr. Barnett, Sr., proprietor of the museum that bears his name, [illegible] near the village of Queenstown a skeleton. This skeleton, according to [illegible] of those best qualified to determine, [illegible] the remains of an Indian Chief of [illegible] tribe. This conclusion was induced by the fact of several metal flint or[illegible] being found alongside the bones—relics being, according to Chippewa custom, only deposited in the grave of a [illegible]. The bones were carefully [illegible] together and removed to the [illegible] building at Clifton, where, up to [illegible], they were carefully preserved. Some months ago, however, the various Chiefs of the Six Nations tribe requested permission [illegible] at Clifton, and be allowed to bury [illegible] according to the rites of their nation. The request was accompanied with a [illegible] that their tribe and the Chippewa [illegible], to which the remains were supposed to [illegible], had, in the days of Indian supremacy [illegible] the American continent, lived at deadly [illegible] one against the other. They were, [illegible], now desirous to prove their forgiveness of all former feuds by coming [illegible] on the present occasion and paying [illegible] tribute of respect to the memory of [illegible] of that tribe whom their ancestors had so [illegible] met on the war-path. Their offer was [illegible] by Mr. Barnett, and the obsequies of [illegible] were the result of the arrangement [illegible]. Some sixteen Chiefs were [illegible] to take part in the burial service, also [illegible] and one boy—both the females and [illegible] being of illustrious birth. [illegible] of the Chiefs were United [illegible] Indians from Tuscarora, in the State of New York.

[illegible] hall of the museum was the place [illegible] for the service over the dead. On a [illegible] dais in the centre lay the bones of what [illegible] perhaps been a mighty warrior of his [illegible]. The floor of this hall, also the galleries, were, at the hour we visited it, densely [illegible] with an eager throng, anxious to witness the ceremony. Punctual to the appointed [illegible], the procession of Chiefs defiled into the [illegible], one and all of them gorgeous with feathers and resplendent in war paint.

[illegible] Scanawate, of the Onondagos, placing himself at the head of the bier, delivered an [illegible] in the Indian language. This was repeated in English by the interpreter Chief [illegible] of the Tuscaroras, and was to [illegible] following effect:

"MY PALE-FACED FRIENDS: We are here on [illegible] occasion. Ere many suns have risen [illegible] we may possibly occupy the same narrow home that is now occupied by these bones. [illegible] been a long time since these bones were buried; they will now be buried again, [illegible] as we have since been taught, they will appear at the last day in the presence of the [illegible] Spirit, and be rewarded for good or for [illegible]. If good, this spirit will go to a happy [illegible]. Such is the command of the Great [illegible].

"We think these bones are the remains [illegible] a great Chief, and we thank the Great Spirit for the love he planted in the breast [illegible] an aged white man (Mr. Barnett), inducing him to incur a great expense, and [illegible] enabling us to bury them according to [illegible] custom of our ancestors. When now [illegible] in their metal covering, the rain and storm will not reach them, but at the great [illegible] the Good Spirit will animate these bones, [illegible] make them again in the form of man.

"Let us encourage one another to live true; to bear no malice against one another, [illegible] when we die, we may reap our reward [illegible] hands of the Great Spirit."

[illegible] the conclusion of the above remarks, [illegible] Kawenohkierightawwih, of the Senecas, [illegible] forward and delivered himself in his [illegible] language, which was also repeated in [illegible] by the interpreter.

[illegible] Scanawate now again stepped forward, and, after some further remarks concerning the customs of their race, held aloft [illegible] strings of beads; first separating them, he [illegible] it emblematic of earthly separation, [illegible] uniting them, he pronounced it indicative of friendship and true love. There was, [illegible] a word in each bead, and a meaning [illegible] every color. Next, taking a small drum, he [illegible] it, and immediately the various chiefs [illegible] in a mournful song of condolence. [illegible] Chief then again adverted to the present condition of his people, and said that [illegible] savages in this country at the present [illegible] were those who were made so by the use [illegible] fire-water. He prayed to the Great Spirit [illegible] fire-water would be banished from the [illegible], then there would be some little protection for those of his race.

[illegible] Kawenohkierightawwih now came to [illegible] front, leading by the hand Mr. Barnett, [illegible] finder of the bones. The Chief introduced him as one of the oldest white settlers in that section of the country. He next [illegible], in the name of all the Indian [illegible] assembled, to thank him for the expense he had incurred in the present preparations. And to honor him, therefore, for his [illegible] he christened him "The Good [illegible]," and hoped he should live for many [illegible] to enjoy this world's good things. Hand [illegible] the newly christened white man was [illegible] by the Chief of the long name [illegible] the circle, all the surrounding Chiefs [illegible] words of welcome, and, at the expiration of the walk around, every Indian present [illegible] forth three terrific yells of satisfaction.

[illegible] coffin was now lifted from this dais and [illegible] to the ground adjoining the Museum, [illegible] a large vault had been prepared for its [illegible]. Over this vault was a pyramid, [illegible] eight feet in height, surmounted by a [illegible] shield, bearing as a crest a half moon [illegible] star. After depositing the coffin in the [illegible], a Chief stepped on the base of the pyramid and chanted as follows:

"We now leave these remains in the hands of [illegible] Great Spirit; our duty is performed, we [illegible] no earthly action, but we hope to meet [illegible]. We, one and all, thank our pale-faced [illegible] for coming here to see us."

[illegible] a finale to the day's doings the Indians [illegible] to the hall and made preparation for [illegible] war dance.

Everything in readiness, six of the American Chiefs stepped into the arena, and, to the [illegible] of a drum, commenced their war dance. [illegible] followed the green corn or feather dance, [illegible] which the Buffalo and Fish dance, the two [illegible] to the melody supplied by rattling a turtle [illegible] containing seeds of green corn. This [illegible] hilarity concluded the day's ceremonies.

THE BOUILLON DUVAL.

[illegible] of a Benefactor of the Paris Working Classes.

Paris (June 1) Correspondence Daily News.

[illegible] Duval, the founder of those cheap and [illegible] dining-rooms called the "Bouillon Duval," one of which now exists in almost every [illegible] of Paris, has just died in the prime of [illegible]. He was a very remarkable man. Not [illegible] than fifteen years ago I remember him a [illegible] butcher near the Halles to the Rue Jean [illegible] Rousseau. The idea occurred to him that [illegible] odds and ends of meat and bones in every [illegible] butcher's shop might be profitably employed [illegible] making broth to be sold to the working classes at a cheap rate. He began by fitting up his small back shop as an eating-house, [illegible] he gave nothing but soup, the rags of [illegible] of which the soup was made, bread, and [illegible] flasks of the commonest wine. His [illegible] expanded, and he afterwards took a ball-room which was to let in the Rue Montesquieu, [illegible] the Palais Royal, where he established [illegible] first grand "Bouillon Duval." There I [illegible] the only interview I ever had with [illegible]. He told me that his original thought [illegible] only to provide for the working classes [illegible] the interior of Paris a good repast at as [illegible] a rate as they could get it outside the [illegible] at places like the Petit Ramponneur. [illegible] he found his bill of fare so attractive that merchants' clerks, shopmen, and well-to-do people of the middle class frequent his kitchen, and the consequence—the, to him, unexpected consequence—[illegible] that the blouse was driven out by the [illegible]. The French workingman, though he [illegible] eat at the "Bouillon Duval" as cheaply [illegible] much better than in his accustomed gar[illegible], was too proud to thrust himself upon [illegible] society of people better dressed than himself. Duval went on, constantly enlarging [illegible] business, and sticking to the original system of good food at small cost. He did not, [illegible], confine himself to the original soup [illegible] bouilli; roast meats, fresh game and [illegible] vegetables were all to be had in proper season, of better quality than in many a first-class restaurant, and at charges less than in [illegible] of the very worst. Some of his dining-rooms, such as those in the Rue de Rivoli, [illegible] in the Boulevard Montmartre, are [illegible] magnificent saloons, the panels of which are decorated with really charming works of art. [illegible] female waiters, about whose character [illegible] scrupulous inquiry is made before they can [illegible] an engagement, all wear a neat, nun-like [illegible] uniform, reminding me of that of the cooks [illegible] the kitchen of the House of Commons. [illegible], whose spirit of enterprise was unbounded, still continued his primitive trade of [illegible] butcher, although he had become the largest [illegible] of cooked provisions in Paris. His [illegible] shop in the Rue Tronchet, furnished [illegible] marble counters, is a well-known repository for the best beef and mutton that can be [illegible]. For many years he was the purchaser of [illegible] Boeuf Gras, and he delighted to loll in his [illegible] following the cortege. This simple [illegible] leaves a fortune of 7,000,000, acquired by [illegible] diligent and honest industry.

GERMANY AND ROME.

[illegible] Germany and the Œcumenical Council—Diplomatic Action—A Confidential Despatch—Words of Warning to the Pope—Danger of [illegible] Crisis—A Disputed Gift—The [illegible] at Jerusalem.

[illegible] (May 26) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

[illegible] has been said and written about [illegible] of France and North Germany [illegible] of the Œcumenical Council. [illegible] may be desirous of giving to your [illegible] the [illegible] contents of the confidential [illegible] addressed by Count Von Arnim, [illegible] of the North German Bund, [illegible] Antonelli. The said document, [illegible] written in French, is now before me [illegible]. I translate it thus:

THE GERMAN NOTE.

ROME, May 23, 1870.

[illegible] The Imperial French Government [illegible] us with the memoir relating to the [illegible] Your Holiness has been pleased to [illegible] the hands of the French Ambassador, [illegible] been called upon by the Cabinet of [illegible] to support the observations made by [illegible] as President of the Council, [illegible] of the North German Confederation [illegible] not hesitated to join in steps which are [illegible], and even urgent, by many [illegible] with the deliberations of the Council [illegible] in a work of religious and social [illegible].

[illegible] the Government of the Confederation [illegible] its duty if, in the face of the deep [illegible] prevailing in the Church in Germany, it [illegible] the identity of the views as developed [illegible] the French memoir with the serious apprehensions which have taken hold of the minds in [illegible] who are startled at the thought that [illegible] of the council, arrived at in spite of the [illegible] opinion of the German episcopate, [illegible] create painful positions by imposing [illegible] conflict upon the dictates of conscience. This is not all. It is notorious [illegible] the German Bishops, who, in [illegible] as well as in those of the Holy See, are [illegible] representatives of the German [illegible] the episcopacy of the Austro-Hungarian [illegible], have been able to adopt the views [illegible] by the council. Our Bishops [illegible] to the duty, by documents published [illegible], the authenticity of which has [illegible], of pointing out in advance [illegible] to be apprehended if, without [illegible] the opposing views of a considerable [illegible], the supreme authority of the Church [illegible] of the council would proceed [illegible] decrees which, by introducing [illegible] in the form of dogmatic definitions [illegible] limits of authority [illegible] ing to each degree of the hierarchy, could not fail at the same time to impair the mutual position of civil and religious power. Such decrees, far from being only vague threats for the future, seem rather calculated to revive old and sufficiently known Papal constitutions which people of all times and nations have constantly opposed, and to surround them with a new dogmatic sanction. The proclamation of such principles today from the lofty position of the Papal chair, and their maintenance by all the means of persuasion at the disposal of the Church, would, we apprehend, cause confusion in all the relations between Church and State, and bring on a crisis which, in spite of its traditional wisdom, the Papal Government may perhaps not have contemplated, because of its being less able than ourselves to judge of the public mind in our country. There is one point of especial importance to which we would direct the attention of the Papal Government.

In Germany Catholics and non-Catholics have dwell together peaceably. There exists a current which, under the influence of daily relations and constant intercourse, without doing away with the distinction of creed, has at last brought together the different persuasions in such a manner as to justify hopes that at some future day all the living powers of Christianity might be united for jointly combatting errors from which the world is suffering already to the great injury of the religious element. Now, it is to be apprehended that this approximative movement would be forcibly checked, if events should prove that the tendencies contested by our Bishops and against which public opinion has employed all the arguments derived from the necessity to defend the basis of our national affairs against whatsoever attack, should prove so far victorious in the deliberations of the Council as to be dictated to the world as the standard of religious faith, and hence of political action. Our population would—we say it without the possibility of mistake—look upon this as a revival of old struggles, for it could never be quieted by an argumentative process purporting to render the political bearing entirely independent of what it would be illegal to consider its religious duty.

It is not impossible that the Government of the Confederation—which has not been spared reproach for not having timely opposed the justly or unjustly so-called projects of Rome—may increase freedom of action in religious affairs which it has heretofore employed for the interest of the Catholic Church.

While making these observations to the Papal chair we are by no means imbued with the idea of those whom the Roman Court probably considers its opponents. We have no interest in weakening the authority of the Pope. As a friendly power, and, to render a new service to the Papal chair, we would willingly assist, by the candor with which we dwell upon our own difficulties and upon the danger of a religious crisis, in removing from the discussions of the Council whatever might compromise the altogether satisfactory position of the Catholic Church in Germany.

If we could flatter ourselves on having co-operated in such result, we would not only be obliged for it to the wisdom of the holy chair, but would regard it as an additional motive to persevere in that position which we have always maintained toward the Roman Court. Accept the assurances,

VON ARNIM.

The above shows the rather determined stand taken by Count Von Arnim with reference to the Œcumenical Council, as also the harmony existing between France and Germany with regard to Catholic affairs.

VOUDOOISM IN TEXAS.

Remarkable Narrative of a Negro Phrensy—Astonishing Actions.

From the Fairfield, (Texas) Register, May 28.

On Sunday, the 15th day of this month, at the farm of Mr. J. Wright, lying two miles east of Springfield, in Limestone County, Texas, an old negro woman named Jane, who, with her husband, lived on the farm, announced to the rest of the negroes on the farm, some eight or ten adults in number, that she had just received a revelation from God that the millenium was to come on Thurday, the 26th day this month, and that the mighty "Ship of Zion" would come—water or no water—and take all those to glory who would follow implicitly the directions she (Jane) would give them, she being, as she avowed, the chosen instrument of God for their salvation. She first preached a whole day to a large congregation, and after having made many converts she commanded them to burn one-half of all the household kitchen furniture, clothing, etc., they possessed—no baggage being allowed—which they did in a mighty bonfire. She next commanded them to cut up with hoes one half of all their growing crops, which they did, digging everything up by the roots; much of the corn was nearly waist high, and both corn and cotton were good generally. She then commanded that they give away half their children, their wagons, horses, plows and other farming utensils, which they did, to several persons living near. Then came a command for both sexes to entirely disrobe themselves, and pray and dance the "Holy Dance," which was implicitly obeyed. Many of the small children, upon refusing to obey these orders, were severely beaten, and one man who refused was very nearly beaten to death by the women. They were then made to partake of what she denominated the "Lord's Supper," the bread consisting of water and salads, and the wine of water and molasses. She said a human sacrifice was demanded, and accordingly stripped her own infant of its clothing, wrapped it in a cloth, and prepared to give it as a burnt offering, and would assuredly have done so but for the interference of some present who were not so insane. They were then commanded to kill all their dogs, which they did to the number of fifteen, and after some two days—these things all the time going on—they were ordered by their leader to eat of the putrid carcasses, at which command, they, for the first time, evinced a disposition to "go slow."

While they were halting, their leader endeavored to show them how to "go through a dorg," but her stomach being of a different notion from her head, eschewed the repast, and speedily delivered itself of such wonderful morsels.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Isaac Durst, a gentleman living near, and who had desired to stop the insane proceeding before, but knew not exactly how to proceed, told her husband she was crazy, and to get a chain and fasten her, where she could no longer do mischief. She at once fled and was pursued, caught, and secured, and at once the rest of her followers gathered round, and seemed for the first time to become aware of the mischief they had wrought. They thanked Mr. Durst greatly for breaking the spell Jane had thrown over them—went to their now almost ruined fields and commenced work again in good earnest—the parties having kept and returned to them their stock, farming utensils, &c. They are now, however, without the necessary apparel and food to enable them to work successfully. The excitement lasted some ten days, and all that time no work was done by these deluded creatures.

Until the confinement of the old woman, every one of her commands were obeyed, and, from what we have narrated, none can doubt that if she had commanded her followers to commit murder among the whites they would have essayed to do it. In the case of the negro man beaten, she commanded them to beat him to death, unless he joined their band. But for Mr. Durst, he would have been killed outright.

—At New Bedford, Mass., on the 8th inst., William Gordon celebrated his 78th birthday. Four couples were present, each of whom had celebrated their golden wedding. The aggregate age of fifteen persons present was 1,095 years, an average of 73.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 17.

Below is a summary of the statements of the fourteen National Banks of Chicago, showing their condition at the close of business on the 9th day of June, 1870:

SUMMARY OF THE STATEMENTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKS OF CHICAGO, SHOWING THEIR CONDITION ON THE 9TH DAY OF JUNE, 1870.

Banks.	Loans, discounts, and overdrafts.	U. S. and other bonds.	Due from Redeeming Agents.	Due from other Banks.	Currency.	Checks for Clearing House.	Cash items.	Cash on hand.	Real estate and office fixtures.	Capital stock.	Surplus and undivided profits.	Deposits.	Circulation outstanding.	Rediscounts.
Union National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Third National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
First National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manufacturers' National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fifth National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Traders' National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fourth National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank of Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March statement, 1870	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
January statement, 1870	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October statement, 1869	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June statement, 1869	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April statement, 1869	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
January statement, 1869	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

In the foregoing, the banks are arranged in the order of the largest amounts of deposits held by each on the date of their last statement, on March 24, the discrepancies between present amounts of deposits and the order of arrangement of names, therefore, give some indications of changes of business. The expanded condition of the banks, as compared with the date with what it was at the date of their last statement, is shown in the following:

	June 9.	March 24.		
Deposits	$22,245,819	$18,778,401	inc.	$3,467,418
Loans	18,296,400	16,286,569	inc.	2,010,832
Cash	5,250,221	5,492,098	dec.	186,877

On March 24 the aggregate amount of cash held by the banks was equal to 29 per cent of their total deposits, but on June 9 it was 23 per cent. In the aggregate, the banks hold very little over their legal reserve, and, individually, several of them had not their full reserve on hand. The statement is, on the whole, a remarkable one, showing the effects of the unusual drain of currency to the country during the last six weeks, which has drawn off the ready cash of the banks, while their city deposits have been increasing, and the general increase in the volume of business.

The money market continues tight, the fever of speculation in grain, together with the very large amount of grain in store now being carried here, having about absorbed the loanable funds of the banks. At the date of their statement, given above, the banks held $6,931,537 in legal tenders and balances with their redeeming agents in New York. This amount was only $600,597 over what was required by law. Since that time, they have been compelled to reduce their balances in New York largely by orders for currency, which has gone into the country, and they are not near so well prepared to increase their loans now as then.

The country orders for currency were lighter to-day than yesterday, but the movement in that direction is still positive enough to indicate that there has been no material falling off in the marketing of grain.

Exchange was lower to-day, owing to the pressure for currency, and was freely offered at 1-10 discount for sales between banks, though, toward the close of business, there were no takers at that price. At the counter bankers sell at par, and buy at from $1.00 to $1.50 per $1,000 off.

The magnitude of the volume of business at present may be estimated from the fact that the clearings of the banks this morning were over four millions, an amount which has never been exceeded except on one day last week. In this connection the great economy of currency in the use of the Clearing House may also be estimated from the instance of one bank's settlements this morning. This bank sent to the Clearing House $750,000 of checks on other city banks, which were there balanced against $751,700 of checks of its own depositors which had been sent in by other city banks. The payment of the $1,700 difference, in currency, therefore "cleared" the whole $1,501,700 of indebtedness.

At the Stock Board, to-day, the following bids for and offers of local stocks were made:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	190	....
Fourth National Bank	140	160
Northwestern National Bank	200	....
Manufacturers' National Bank	....	130
National Bank of Commerce	97	100
Chicago City 7s (water)	98	....
Chicago City 7s (sewerage)	98	....
Chicago City 7s (municipal)	98	....
Cook County 7s (war fund bond)	97	....
Cook County 7s (public building bond)	96½	....
Chamber of Commerce	109¾	....
Chicago Dock Company	40	....
Chicago Gas and Coke Company	140	....
Chicago City R. R., South Division	95	....
Chicago City R. R., West Division	112	120
Chicago City R. R., North Division	....	105
	Par.	
Mutual Security Ins. Co.	$ 25	28	....
Lumberman's Ins. Co.	100	....	78
Merchants' Insurance Co.	100	90½	98½
Equitable Insurance Co.	50	....	38

The New York *World* of the 14th has the following:

In consequence of a decline in prices recently adopted on the Pacific roads, all of the lines connecting East will, in a few days, make the following important changes in freight rates between New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore and San Francisco, Marysville, and San Jose, Cal.:

RATES PER HUNDRED POUNDS.

		Formerly.
First-class	$6.50	
Second-class	5.50	
Third-class	4.50	
Fourth-class	4.00	
Books and stationery	4.00	$4.20
Boots and shoes	5.50	6.50
Butter	3.50	5.50
Blankets	5.50	6.50
Copper, pig, wire, nail, sheet, bolts, and rods	2.00	4.20
Crockery	2.00	3.50
Domestics, including prints, cotton hosiery, nankeens, bleached cottons, corset jeans, Kentucky jeans, cambrics, cottonades, silesias, ginghams, and spool cotton in bales	4.50	6.00
Gunny bags, baled	4.00	4.20
Hardware	4.00	4.20
Iron, bar, band, and boiler	2.00	2.50
Iron castings	2.00	3.50
Iron safes	4.00	4.20
Nails	2.00	4.20
Oilcloth	4.00	4.50
Paper, printing and wrapping	4.00	4.20
Paper-hangings	4.50	5.50
Pianos	7.00	8.00
Tobacco, unmanufactured	3.50	4.20

The managers and general ticket agents of the various Western competing railway routes now announce a reduction of $4.95 on each through ticket for all points west of Chicago.

The rates of fare to Sacramento and San Francisco, however, remain unchanged at $138 for first-class passage, being a reduction of but $2 on old prices.

There has been some reduction also in through rates for large quantities of dry goods and general merchandise by special contracts, but there has been no regular public or general cutting in prices by any of the lines.

The New Orleans *Times* of the 14th says of Southern crops:

"We receive from every quarter of the country the most encouraging accounts of the crops. The season thus far has been very favorable to cane, cotton, and corn. Frequent rains have moistened the earth, and the sun has given strength and vigor to the plants. There is a general hopefulness among the cultivators, and, if worms or some other casualty does not occur, there is every prospect of large crops."

The range of gold in New York to-day, as telegraphed to Barratt & March, was:

10 a. m.	112½	2:50 p. m.	112⅛
10:30 a. m.	113	3:20 p. m.	112⅛
11:40 a. m.	112⅞	4:00 p. m.	112⅜
12:30 p. m.	112⅞	4:20 p. m.	112⅜
1:40 p. m.	112⅞	5 p. m.	112⅜
2:15 p. m.	112½		

LATER.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Wall street dull. Money easy at 3@4 per cent, with exceptions at 2 per cent.

Sterling dull and heavy at 109⅜@109⅝.

Gold lower and dull; closed steady; opened at 112⅞, fell to 112⅜, closed at 112⅜@112½. Carrying rates 2 per cent to flat. Clearances, $29,000,000.

Governments quiet:

Coupo, '81s	118 @118½	Coupo, '67s	112⅞@114
Coupo, '62s	111⅞@112⅜	Coupo, '68s	113⅛@113⅜
Coupo, '64s	111⅜@111⅞	10-40s	108⅞@109⅛
Coupo, '65s	111⅜@111⅞	Currency	114 @114⅛
Coupo, new	113⅛@113⅜		

State bonds steady and dull:

Missouris	95½	New Virginias	67
Old Tennessees	60	Old N. Carolina	48
New Tennessees	61½	New N. Carolina	25
Old Virginias	67		

Stock market heavy and lower, the reason assigned being a further reduction of passenger and freight rates on the Western trunk roads. The largest dealings were in New York Central and Hudson. The market closed dull and irregular. Erie, Lake Shore, and Western Union strong; the balance of the list weak, and in some cases down to the lowest point of the day. The movement in Lake Shore occasioned considerable gossip on the street, especially as it is understood that the present bull movement is not under the auspices of the Vanderbilt party. It is reported that Daniel Drew sold a "put" on 30,000 shares Lake Shore at 99 for 60 days at 1 per cent. Purchases against this "put," probably explain the advance on the stock.

Canton	68	Illinois Central	141½
Cumberland	38	Pittsburgh	109⅞
Western Union Tel	35⅛	Northwestern	84½
Quicksilver	7	Northwestern pref.	90⅛
Mariposa	6	Rock Island	121½
Mariposa preferred	16	New Jersey Central	19⅞
Adams Express	64	St. Paul	69½
Wells Express	16⅞	St. Paul preferred	88
American Express	46	Toledo, W. & W.	89⅞
United States	48½	T., W. & W. pref'd.	78
Pacific Mail	44⅛	Fort Wayne	97
New York Central	99⅛	Terre Haute	34
N. Y. Central scrip	95½	Chicago & Alton	118⅛
Erie	24⅞	C. & A. preferred	118
Erie preferred	40	Ohio & Mississippi	41½
Harlem	148	B. & Quincy	158
Harlem preferred	148	Hartford & Erie	5⅛
Reading	109⅛	Cin., Cleve. & Col.	80
Michigan Central	125⅛	St. Joseph	121⅛
Lake Shore	100½	C., C. & I. C.	22½

Sub-Treasury balance: Gold, $76,846,644; currency, $9,086,977; general balance, $85,908,327.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 17.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.
Flour, brls	4,813	9,097	6,768	8,601
Wheat, bu	84,570	98,926	89,169	49,021
Corn, bu	103,245	138,570	91,250	105,313
Oats, bu	32,494	51,007	66,319	9,787
Rye, bu	3,967	375	.....	1,091
Barley, bu	5,696	990	9,558	.....
Grass seed, lbs	.....	1,410	.....	6,61
Broom corn, lbs	11,860	.....	.....	9,26
Cut meats, lbs	.....	40,490	59,978	275,97
Beef, brls	.....	.....	18	75
Pork, brls	.....	582	106	10
Lard, lbs	.....	.....	4,875	184,459
Tallow, lbs	8,120	1,910	21,000	.....
Butter, lbs	43,808	47,895	24,470	67,901
D. hogs, No	.....	.....	.....	.....
L. hogs, No	7,388	10,986	6,740	9,215
Cattle, No	8,156	1,984	1,048	539
Hides, lbs	99,350	26,544	192,379	51,890
Highwines, brls	430	135	250	30
Wool, lbs	82,930	40,439	60,565	13,379
Potatoes, bu	2,565	2,692	.....	.....
Lumber, m	6,566	7,555	2,484	2,082
Shingles, m	2,116	1,799	2,470	2,730
Lath, m	794	1,163	179	559
Salt, brls	3,326	.....	3,161	1,487

The following grain has been received up to 10 o'clock this morning: 222 cars wheat; 252 cars and 13,800 bu corn; 50 cars and 5,000 bu oats; 19 cars rye; 13 cars barley. Total (556 cars), 224,000 bu.

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 5,808 bu wheat; 4,002 bu corn; 3,134 bu oats; 614 bu rye.

The attendance on 'Change to-day was rather large, and the aggregate of transactions in grain was above the average; but prices were lower, except in wheat, owing to a general disposition to sell at the advance. All closed dull.

Highwines were strong but quiet at 1c advance, closing steady at $1.01 for wood-bound lots. Sales were: 200 brls iron-bound (part last evening) at $1.02.

Lake freights were more active, but a shade easier, the offerings being free. A total of 13 charters was reported, on the basis of 5c for wheat, 4½c for corn, and 3⅝c for oats, by sail, to Buffalo. Through rates to New York are unchanged, at 22c for wheat, and 20½c for corn.

Provisions were quiet and unchanged, except that lard and shoulders were quoted a shade firmer, there being a moderate demand for these articles. Prices are as follows: Mess pork, $29.50@30.00, according to overweight; mess ordinary, $28.50@29.00; lard, 15⅝c for summer, and 16c for winter-rendered lots; bulk shoulders, 11⅞@12c; do Cumberlands, 13⅜@13⅝c; do rough sides, 15c; do short ribs, 15⅛@15⅜c; summer lots do are held at 14½c; do short clear, 15⅛@15⅝c; bacon shoulders, 13⅛@13½c packed; do clear rib, 16⅝@16⅞c do; do clear sides, 17¼c; greases, 9⅛@12c; tallow, 9@9½c, outside for choice. Sales were: 250 tcs choice lard at 16⅛c; 50 tcs No. 1 lard at 15c; 60,000 lbs bulk shoulders, winter cured, at 12c; 8 brls country tallow at 8⅞@9c.

Flour was only in fair demand, but dealers were firmer in their views, the market closing easier at the advance noted yesterday. The supply of choice grades of white winter and spring extras is meagre, and in some cases it is with difficulty that orders are filled promptly. Sales to-day of the former grade were effected at a range of $7.00@8.00, and spring extras at $5.00@6.50. Transactions include the following: White Winter Extras—100 brls "Castle" (Oxbow) at $8.00; 100 brls not named at $7.00; 200 brls brands given on private terms. Red Winter Extras—60 brls not named on p. t. Spring Extras—125 brls "Golden Leaf" at $6.25; 300 brls "Star and Crescent" at $6.25; 96 brls "Forest City (slightly unsound) at $5.62½; 100 brls "Minnesota Falls" at $5.75; 100 brls "Ottawa" at $5.50; 100 brls brands given on p. t.; 200 brls not named (Minnesota) at $6.00; 300 brls do at $6.50; 200 brls do at $5.62½; 100 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.25; 100 brls do at $5.62. Total, 2,596 brls.

Wheat was again excited and irregularly higher, prices bobbing about like an old tub in a storm. The market on the Open Board ranged at $1.23@1.24 for seller July, opening and closing at the inside. On 'Change it opened at $1.22½, declined to $1.22, advanced to $1.24, fell off again, and closed at the inside prices of the session at $1.21⅞@1.22. Regular lots for cash delivery were 1c higher, but unmentioned during a great part of the session; the market on No. 2 opened at $1.18@1.18⅛, and closed at $1.18@1.18¼. Fresh receipts of all grades were in moderate request, with a fair shipping demand, but the trading was principally in next month's options, which averaged about ½c higher than yesterday's closing, omitting the excitement of the early morning from the average. The excitement was based on general principles rather than on any specific news from Eastern points, New York being quoted quiet, though firm. There was more anxiety to sell than yesterday, many country holders having sent in orders to close out at yesterday's advance. The local speculators were excited and depressed alternately, rumors being afloat that the French agents, who had bought so largely in New York a few days ago, were trying to sell out to-day. This made offerings free, but there were also buyers who took hold rather willingly at the lowest figures, thinking the lull to be but temporary, and to be followed by another strong spasm to-morrow. The general impression was that the French have done buying, at least for the present, as it is well known to be their plan to do these things on the rush. Their style of doing it was graphically described on 'Change, to-day, as follows: "You have hundred tousan bushel; be gar, I take sem; vat is se price?" The receipts continue free, and the shipments are also large, when it is remembered that wheat costs $1.42½ to lay down in New York, while it is quoted there at $1.32. Sales to-day were: 16,000 bu No. 1 spring at $1.24; 1,200 bu do at $1.23½; 2,400 bu do at $1.23; 2,400 bu No. 2 spring (strictly fresh) at $1.22; 15,200 bu do at $1.21½; 8,000 bu do at $1.21¼; 10,400 bu do at $1.21; 10,000 bu do at $1.20½; 28,400 bu do (part regular) at $1.20; 13,000 bu do at $1.19¾; 45,000 do at $1.19½; 20,000 do at $1.19¼; 65,000 bu do at $1.19; 35,000 bu do at $1.18¾; 30,000 do at $1.18½; 10,000 do at $1.18¼; 3,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.08; 800 bu do at $1.07; 23,600 bu do at $1.06; 1,600 bu do at $1.05½; 2,800 bu do at $1.05¼; 2,000 bu rejected spring at 96c; 3,600 bu do at 95c; 23,000 bu do at 94c; 1,200 bu do at 93½c. Total, 376,800 bu. Seller the month was the same as cash, the deliveries all being made as soon as possible, to save storage.

Corn was nominally active, but fully 1c lower and weak. No. 2 opening strong on the Open Board at 88c cash, and 86c seller July, declining to 85c by the opening of 'Change, and weakening to 83½c cash and 85⅜@85c seller July at the close. Cash lots weakened much more rapidly than the option for next month, the only inquiry being speculative, while the receipts were liberal and offerings free. The New York market was easier, and orders to sell were numerous, even in advance of Eastern prices. Rejected closed dull at 74½@75c. Cash sales were 5,000 bu No. 2 at 86½c; 2,400 bu do at 86c; 1,200 bu do at 85½c; 9,200 bu do at 85½c; 12,400 bu do (part regular) at 85c; 25,000 bu do at 84⅝c; 15,000 bu do at 84½c; 5,000 bu do at 84⅜c; 20,000 bu do at 84c; 10,000 bu do at 83½c; 5,600 bu do at 86c afloat; 24,600 bu rejected at 76c; 10,400 bu do at 75⅝c; 1,800 bu do at 75½c; 4,000 bu do at 75¼c; 4,000 bu do at 75c. Total, 158,600 bu.

Oats were speculatively active, and firm early, but weakened later, and closed dull at inside prices, the market being weakened by heavy offerings, while New York was quoted off. Seller July sold at 51@52½c; seller last half do at 51½@52½c, and buyer July at 54½@55c. Cash lots were quiet and steady at ½c decline, at 49½@49⅝c regular, and 50@51c for fresh receipts; closing at inside figures. Sales were: 600 bu at 51c; 4,800 bu at 50½c; 3,600 bu at 50c; 600 bu at 49⅝c; 40,000 bu at 49½c; 30,000 bu at 49⅛c; 600 bu rejected at 44½c; 7,200 bu do at 44c; 600 bu by sample at 54c. Total, 88,000 bu.

Rye was active and firm at yesterday's outside figures, at 87c for strictly fresh No. 2; regular do dull at 86@86½c, and nominal at 85@86c at the close. No. 1 was firm, with 90c bid. Sales were: 8,200 bu No. 2 at 87c; 400 bu do at 86½c; 2,400 bu rejected at 75c. Total, 11,000 bu.

Barley was dull and unchanged. Sales were confined to 400 bu No. 3 at 50c; 600 bu Canada at $1.12 in store. No. 1 was nominal at 80@85c, and rejected at 45@46c.

The advantages offered by Kansas as a gathering point for the cattle trade, are thus sketched by a writer to the Omaha *Herald*:

"I saw splendid beef cattle offered at Abilene at $25 per head—averaging in weight 900 to 1,000 pounds. Place these same cattle on Nebraska grass for four months, give them a little corn, and, at the end of that time, they will be fat and ready for market, will average 1,200 pounds each, and will bring, as they are doing now in Chicago, six cents per pound gross weight, or $78 per head—of which the whole cost of purchase, keeping, freight, and expenses of selling, have not exceeded $40, showing a net return of $38 per head—or 100 per cent in four months. These are facts, not fancies. Nebraska farmers can buy their stock cattle, yearlings, two year olds, and cows, at a cost of $12 per head, graze them on their uncultivated ground, and the same profit will accrue to them."

LATER.

In the afternoon No. 2 spring wheat was in active demand, and a higher range of prices prevailed, the option seller July closing firm at $1.23 and cash at $1.20. No. 2 corn closed steady at 84c spot, and 86½@86½c seller next month. No demand for oats or provisions. Grain charters were lifeless. In the evening sales were confined to 10,000 bu No. 2 spring wheat at $1.23, seller July.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET

FRIDAY EVENING, June 17.

The following table shows the daily receipts and shipments of live stock during the week up to this evening:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,614	1,186	210
Tuesday	1,737	6,284	362
Wednesday	2,126	5,836	929
Thursday	2,125	7,388	1,474
Friday	1,174	5,816	656
Total	8,975	26,179	4,231
Same time last week	9,116	29,152	4,116
Week before last	11,360	29,025	3,648

The receipts to-day were by the following roads:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
By Illinois Central R. R.	294	1,078	295
By Burlington & Q. R. R.	188	1,817	211
By St. Louis & A. Road	365	654	....
By C. & N. W. Road	140	1,009	12
By Rock Island Road	191	911	137
Total	1,174	5,816	656

Shipments to-day, and for the week up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,877	1,966	....
Tuesday	918	2,886	....
Wednesday	719	4,648	....
Thursday	1,048	6,740	....
Friday	....	....	....
Total	4,557	15,840	....

Live stock was to-day being shipped from Chicago to New York at fifty dollars per car.

BEEF CATTLE—There was no change for the better in the condition of the market for low grades of stock, but, on the other hand, the dullness and depression that has characterized the market for the past half dozen days or more was, if possible, intensified. The yards were literally filled with stock, and, with little or no inquiry from any source, holders not only found it impossible to realize at previous rates, but the stock was not wanted at any price, concessions of 25@50c failing to attract the attention of buyers. Texas cattle continue to arrive in large numbers, and are being urged upon the market at $2.50@4.00; and, so long as this is the case, it is sheer nonsense for country shippers to send forward, so liberally, rough, thin, native stock to be placed in competition. Fat cattle, without regard to weight, continue to meet with a fair demand, and, being scarce, command good prices. The few of this sort on sale to-day found buyers at full rates, though, owing to the gloomy reports from the East, trade was not so active as during the preceding days of the week. Transactions were reported at $2.50@4.00 for Texas cattle; $3.50@4.50 for inferior to common native, including thin cows, scrawny steers, stags, bulls, and rough lean oxen; $4.00@5.25 for common to good stockers, averaging from 700 to 1,050 lbs; $4.50@6.25 for common to good butchers' stock, on local account; $6.50@7.00 for common to medium shipping beeves, and at $7.25@8.50 for good to choice smooth fat steers, averaging from 1,100 to 1,350 lbs. The market closed dull, with a good many unsold. The following were the

CLOSING PRICES:

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed, 3 to 5-year old steers, and averaging from 1,250 to 1,350 pounds	$8.50@8.75
Prime Beeves—Good, well-fatted, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	8.00@8.25
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	7.00@7.50
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,000 lbs	4.70@6.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	4.00@5.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	3.25@3.75

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.		Av.	Price.
16	butchers' stock	958	$ 5.25
19	smooth fleshy steers	1,045	7.25
17	choice shipping steers	1,181	7.50
35	choice shipping steers	1,229	7.90
26	fat smooth steers	1,241	8.50
12	fat shipping steers	1,190	7.50
26	smooth fleshy steers	1,081	7.00
29	stock steers	742	5.12½
43	good butchers' stock	870	5.50
20	butchers' stock	993	6.00
98	fat smooth steers	1,123	8.25
17	fat pony steers	1,006	6.75
31	Texas steers	....	66.00
108	fair Texas steers	1,004	4.00
11	butchers' stock	880	4.75
12	fat pony steers	1,007	7.25
17	butchers' stock	860	5.30
12	cows	831	4.50
16	smooth fleshy steers	1,060	7.12½
16	fat smooth steers	1,127	8.30
64	good steers	1,128	7.95
18	prime steers	1,300	7.75
38	butchers' stock	890	5.50
96	choice steers	1,322	8.50
34	fat smooth steers	1,130	8.12½

HOGS—There was no "let up" in the demand for this class of stock, and the firm feeling that characterized the market yesterday prevailed to-day. The arrivals were moderate, and of unusually firm quality, and under a strong demand for New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other Eastern points, trade was sharp at full prices. Sales were made at $8.25@8.50 for common, light, uneven, coarse, and mixed lots; $8.60@8.70 for medium to fair grades, and at $8.75@9.00 for good to choice—chiefly at a range of $8.50@8.75. A carload of extra brought $9.12½. Their average weight was 236 lbs. The market closed firm. Among the transactions were the following:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
86	213	$8.55	60	194	$8.50
58	228	8.65	45	233	8.60
105	251	8.65	67	208	8.65
51	269	8.65	50	209	8.50
49	277	9.00	64	222	8.50
58	208	8.70	68	206	8.60
56	231	8.60	57	228	8.70
55	201	8.70	48	252	8.70
46	296	9.12½	51	221	8.75
112	206	8.70	107	277	8.80
137	179	8.47½	57	229	8.65
107	208	8.65	58	206	8.50
117	212	8.60	47	233	8.75
117	222	8.75	101	217	8.55
52	262	8.60	51	250	8.75
62	236	8.60	58	222	8.60
59	205	8.65	59	232	8.65
56	215	8.60	60	191	8.70
49	268	8.75	40	290	8.90
51	233	8.50	55	176	8.25
61	258	8.70	66	196	8.37½
47	174	8.25	60	210	8.70
44	275	9.00	54	198	8.50
60	207	8.50	59	219	8.70
[illegible]	197	8.60			

SHEEP—The sheep market was without important change. The offerings were liberal, and for poor quality prices remain weak and irregular. Sales were reported at $2.00@5.00.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 17.

LUMBER—The inquiry for lumber by the cargo was fairly active to-day, and the prices realized were about the same as on the preceding three days. The offerings were moderately large and suited to the wants of the trade. "A" sawed shingles, lath, and pickets were steady at unchanged quotations. At the close of business hours several cargoes were lying off the docks unsold. We learn that there were in the Cass River booms this year 160,000 logs, which scaled 45,455,000 feet, against 38,000,000 last year. The last of these logs were rafted last Saturday, the 11th.

Sales afloat include the following:

Cargo schr Westchester, from Sturgeon Bay, 40 m ft strips, part Norway, at $12.00; 120 m ft joists and scantling at $10.50; 70 m lath at $2.00; sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo of schr R. B. Campbell, from Muskegon, 160 m ft, 40 per cent strips, balance mixed, at $12.25; and two bills; 30 m lath at $2.00; sold by Watson, Hall & Co.

Cargo of schr Maine, from Muskegon, 100 m ft mixed at $12.00 for strips and $10.50 for mixed; 300 m A sawed shingles at $3.10; sold by Blanchard & Borland.

Cargo schr Robert Howlett, from Grand River, 120 m ft boards and strips, 4-5 strips, at $13.50; sold by Blanchard & Borland.

Cargo schr Lothair, from Oconto, 90 m ft mill [illegible]
run circular sawed at $13.00 for inch and $12.50 for 2-inch; sold by Blanchard & Borland.

Cargo schr Ashtabula, from Green Bay, 300 m "A" sawed shingles at $3.12½; 200 m No. 1 at $1.80; sold by Carey & Jones.

Cargo scow Radical, from Manistee, 120 m ft joist and scantling at $11.00; sold by W. H. Prettyman.

Cargo schr Challenge, from Muskegon, 160 m ft common uppers out at $11.50 for strips and $10.50 for mixed; sold by Blanchard & Borland.

Cargo schr Roberts, from Muskegon, 90 m ft strips and boards (to arrive) at $13.00, mill tally; sold by White & Swan.

Cargo schr H. C. Albright, from Menominee, 240 m ft joist and scantling at $11.00; pickets, $7.00; lath, $2.00; sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Grant, from Porter's Mill, 140 m ft mixed at $14.00 for strips, $12.25 for boards, and $10.50 for 2-inch; sold by H. D. Cone & Sons.

Cargo schr Fannie and Floy, from Grand River, 80 m ft strips and boards at $13.50; sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Adriatic, from Muskegon, 105,000 ft strips and boards at $14.50; sold by Davis & Mason.

Cargo of schr Carrington, from Muskegon, 103,600 ft boards and strips, mill tally, at $14.00; sold by Davis & Mason.

Cargo schr Willard, from Muskegon, 100 m ft circular sawed strips and boards at $15.00; sold by Chas. Deming & Co.

Cargo schr E. M. Shoyer, from Muskegon, 100 m common strips and boards at $12.00, lath at $2.00; sold by Chas. Deming & Co.

Cargo scow Flora, from Saugatuck, 75 m ft common mixed at $10.75, lath at $2.00; sold by Chas. Deming & Co.

Cargo schr Boaz, from Muskegon, 35 m ft strips at $15.00; 27 m ft mixed at $14.00; 11 m lath at 2.00, mill tally; sold by A. B. Watson.

Cargo schr D. Wright, from Manistee, 100 m ft strips at $12.00; mixed at $1.50; sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

The demand continues active, and prices remain firm and unchanged. We quote:

First clear, 1-inch to 2-inch	$50.00@52.00
Second clear, 1-inch to 2-inch	45.00@47.00
Third clear, 1-inch	32.00@35.00
Third clear, 1¼, 1½ to 2-inch	38.00@40.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough, the same as second clear, wide	35.00@38.00
First and second clear siding, together	21.00@22.00
Common siding	15.00@16.00
Common flooring, dressed	26.00@31.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14-inch and upward	30.00@35.00
A stock boards	26.00@28.00
B stock boards	18.00@22.00
Common boards, fencing, joist scantling, and small timber, 12 to 16 feet	12.00@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00@21.00
Dry common boards and fencing	12.00@14.00
Pickets, flat	10.00@12.00
Pickets, square	10.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	12@ 14
Cedar posts, round	20@ 50
Lath	2.50@ 2.75
Sawed shingles, No. 1	2.75@ 3.00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.50@ 3.75
Ash, seasoned, per m	30.00@32.00
Oak, seasoned, per m	30.00@35.00
Whitewood, seasoned, per m	30.00@40.00
Black walnut, seasoned, per m	55.00@75.00
Hickory plank, clear	40.00@45.00
Hickory axletrees, per set	1.50
Maple axletrees, per set	1.00@ 1.25
Wagon tongues, each	50

ON TRACK.

No new features were developed in the market for shingles. The aggregate inquiry was only fair, and prices ruled rather easy:

A or star	$3.25@3.37½
No. 1 sawed	1.80@2.37½

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness. Length—Sixteen inches. $2.00 per cargo added when transferred, which follows the shingles.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 17.

Sales of grain, flour, and provisions will be found under the head of "Commercial," and the grain in all cases sold subject to the usual charges of storage, unless otherwise expressed.

BUTTER—The demand for qualities suitable for table use was about equal to the supply, and the market was firm at quoted prices. Low grades were dull. We repeat our list as follows: Choice dairy, 22@25c; fair to good tub and firkin, 17@19c; common grades, 12@15c.

BAGGING—The bagging market was without change, to-day, either in tone or in prices. The movement was fair and previous rates were sustained. We quote: Stark, 43½@44c; Ludlow, 43c; Lewiston, A, 43½c; American, 40c; Amoskeag, 39c; Union A, 38c; gunnies, 2½-bu, 16c; gunnies, 4-bu, 28c; burlaps, 4-bu, 17½@18½c; wool sacks, 60c.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—There was no particular increase in the demand for building materials, but quotations ruled firm and nominally unchanged. Michigan stucco, $3.00@3.25; New York superfine do, ⅌ brl, $4.00@4.25; marble dust, ⅌ brl, $3.50@3.75; lime, in bulk, ⅌ brl, $1.00; lime, in brls, ⅌ brl, $1.25; cement, Clark's Utica, ⅌ brl, $2.15@2.25; cement, Rosedale, ⅌ brl, $2.00@2.25; Akron, ⅌ brl, $2.00@2.25; Louisville cement, $2.15@2.25; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 45@50c; white sand, ⅌ brl, $3.00@3.25; fire bricks, ⅌ 1,000, $50.00@65.00; fire clay, ⅌ brl, $4.00@4.25; plaster, ⅌ brl, $2.00@2.25.

CHEESE—A quiet trade was doing in this department, and values were without material change, though the tone of the market was less firm. We quote: New York factory, 14@15c; Illinois factory, 12@14c; Western Reserve, 13@14c.

COAL—At the decline recently noted there is a visible increase in the demand, and at some of the yards a fair trade was enjoyed. The prevailing opinion is, that prices have touched the lowest point they will reach this season, and should there be a "strike" at the mines, which now seems probable, a speedy reaction in prices would be the inevitable result. We quote as follows: Lehigh, lump, $11.60; Lehigh, prepared, $10.50; Lackawanna, $9.50; Blossburg, $8.00; Erie and Briar Hill, $8.00; Walnut Hill, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $7.00; Youghiogheny, $8.00; Illinois, $5.00@6.00.

CANDLES—There was a limited demand for candles, but prices ruled firm as follows: Vaxine, 12½c; tallow (stearine), 13½@13¾c; Schneider's star, 14½@16½c; Barrett's stearic light, 18@18½c.

COOPERAGE—The following is the nominal range of prices:

Whiskey barrels, iron bound	$ @2.25
Whiskey barrels, wood bound	1.50@1.75
Pork barrels	@1.40
Lard tierces	@1.60
Flour barrels, flat hoops	45@ 50
Flour barrels, round hoops	50@ 60

COFFEE—We note a reduction of ½c per lb on Laguayra. Aside from this, the general features of the market remain unchanged. We quote: Mocha, 27@28c; Java, 25@26c; O. G. Java, 28@29c; roast Rio, 19@19½c; common Rio, 20½@20⅝c; fair to good, 21½@21¾c; prime to choice, 22@22½c; Laguayra, 23@23½c.

EGGS—Were plenty, and sold slowly at 16@16½c. A few small packages, strictly fresh, and count guaranteed, brought 17c.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Oranges were again advanced to-day, holders refusing to sell at less than $11.00@12.00 per box. Lemons were very firm at the improvement noted yesterday. Dried nuts remain quiet and steady at about previous rates. We quote:

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, old, $6.00@8.00; lemons, $9.00@10.00; Oranges, Messina, $11.00@12.00.

DRIED FRUITS—Turkey prunes, 11@12c; Turkey prunes, new, 14½@15½c; figs, drums 15@16c; figs, cartoons, 23@25c; dates, 10@12c; apples, Eastern, 9½@11c; apples, Southern, 6½@8c; peaches, peeled, 17@19c; peaches, halves, unpeeled, 7½@8½c; blackberries, ⅌ lb, 10@12c; raspberries, ⅌ lb, 30@32c; cherries, imported, unpitted, 12@16c; raisins, layers, new, $4.20@4.40; raisins, seedless, 5-lb mats, $8.50@9.00.

NUTS—Almonds, soft-shelled, 28@30c; almonds, paper-shelled, Princess, 55@57c; peanuts, ⅌ bu, $2 lbs, $3.00@4.00; Brazil nuts, 12@14c; pecans, Texas, 15@16c; pecans, Missouri, 12@13c.

BERRIES—Sales of 20 cases very choice strawberries at 18c; 50 cases at 17c; 25 cases at 16c; 26 cases at 15c; 14 cases at 14c; 20 cases at 12½c; 8 cases at 10c; 5 cases raspberries at 30c; 15 bu whortleberries at $4.00; 3 bu at $3.50; 14 baskets at $2.50; 8 boxes (⅜ bu) gooseberries at $3.12½; 10 bu at $3.00; 4 cases currants at 13c; 5 cases at 12½c; 20 bu cherries at $4.00.

FISH—With the exception of a decline of 25c per ½ brl in whitefish, prices were without change. The supply is not large, and, with any considerable falling off in the receipts, the decline suffered to-day would be recovered. We quote:

Whitefish, No. 1, ½ brl	$ 7.00 @ 7.25
Whitefish, No. 2, ½ brl	6.75 @ 7.00
Trout, No. 1, ½ brl	6.00 @ 6.25
Mackerel, No. 1, ½ brl	15.00 @15.50
Mackerel, No. 2, ½ brl	8.50 @ 8.75
Mackerel, large family, ½ brl	8.00 @ 8.25
Mackerel, medium family, ½ brl	5.50 @ 5.75
Mackerel, extra mess, ½ brl	17.00 @17.25
Mackerel, extra mess, kits	2.60 @ 2.75
Mackerel, No. 1, kits	2.50 @ 2.80
Codfish, George's Bank, 100 lbs	8.00 @ 8.25
Codfish, French cured	8.00 @ 8.25
Codfish, Grand Bank	6.50 @ 7.25
No. 1 box herring	50 @ 55
Sealed herring	60 @ 65
Labrador herring, ⅌ brl	9.00 @ 9.25
Labrador herring, ⅌ ½ brl	4.50 @ 5.00
Pickled herring, No. 1, ⅌ brl	7.50 @ 8.00
Pickled herring, No. 1, ⅌ ½ brl	4.00 @ 4.25
Smoked halibut, ⅌ 100 lbs	8.50 @ 9.50

HAY—There was but a limited demand for this commodity, and the general market was far from being firm, though no quotable decline was sustained. On track prices range substantially, as follows: Timothy, pressed, $12.50@13.50; prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.00; timothy, loose, on wagon, $13.00@15.00; prairie, loose, on wagon, $10.00@12.00; for delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50.

HIDES—The market was fairly active, and firm at the quoted prices. We repeat our list, as follows: City butchers', 6@6½c; country do, 7@7½c; green salted, cured, light, 9½c; do, heavy, 8½c; green calf, 14c; dry flint, 18c; dry salted, 15@16c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The market presented the same general features as noted for several days past. The aggregate of business was moderately large, and prices were steady, as follows:

Bar iron	3⅞@ 4¼c
Horseshoe iron	5 @ 7 c
Heavy band	4½@ 5½c
Hoop and light band	4 @ 6 c
Round and square	3⅞@ 7 c
Oval	4½@ 5 c
Half oval and half round	4½@ 5½c
Sheet iron, common	5½@ 6½c
Sheet iron, galvanized	10 @ 18 c
Sheet iron, charcoal, 26	@ 9 c
Sheet iron, Juniata, 26	11½@ 12 c
Norway nail rods	8 @ 9 c
Plow steel, German	10 @ 12 c
Jenks' plow steel	9½@10½c
Bessemer plow steel	12 @ 13 c
Spring and tire steel	10 @ 12 c

LEATHER—The leather market was generally reported fairly active, and for domestic stock prices were held with firmness. The following were the current rates:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 40@43c; city harness, 40@42c; country harness, 38@40c; line, city, ⅌ lb, 40@46c; kip, ⅌ lb, 80c@$1.10; kip, veals, $1.00@1.20; city upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft, 29@31c; city upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft, 26@28c; country upper, No. 1, 26@28c; collar, ⅌ ft, 21@22c; calf, city, $1.25@1.45; calf, country, $1.10@1.25; rough upper, 19@23 lbs, 25@27c; rough upper, 16@18 lbs, 32@34c; rough upper, damaged, 25@30c; Chicago sole, 29@30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 33@37c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 45@47c; Philadelphia sole, 50@52c; harness, ⅌ lb, 42@46c; kip, light, $1.00@1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 90c@$1.00; kip, heavy, 85@90c; American calf, 31 lbs, $1.30@1.45; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.90@2.10; French calf, 32 lbs, $1.70@2.00; French calf, 38 lbs, $1.40@1.60; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.00@1.40; French calf, Lemoine, ⅌ dozen, $65.00@80.00; French calf, Jodot, ⅌ dozen, $70.00@90.00; russet linings, ⅌ dozen, $6.00@7.50.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The demand continues active, and prices rule firm at the advance noted yesterday. We quote as follows:

TIN—Box tin plate, I C, 10x14, $10.00; roofing tin, I C, $11.00; large pigs, 46c; small pigs, 47c; bar tin, 48c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 36c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 35c; tinned copper, 33c.

SHEET ZINC—First quality, cask, 10c; first quality, sheet, 10½c; spelter, 11c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 7, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 and 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 18c; 20, 20c.

NAILS—The advices from Wheeling are not of the most encouraging character, but as the supply here is meagre, prices are firm as follows: 10d@60d, ⅌ keg, $4.25; 8d, ⅌ keg, $4.50; 6d, ⅌ keg, $4.75; 4d, ⅌ keg, $5.00; 3d, ⅌ keg, $5.75; 2d, ⅌ keg, $7.00; fine blued 3d, ⅌ keg, $7.00; fine blued 2d, ⅌ keg, $8.25.

OILS—The market for the leading oils was characterized by considerable activity and prices were firm all around. We quote: Carbon, 28c; extra lard oil, $1.25@1.30; No. 1, $1.15; No. 2, $1.00; linseed, raw, $1.12; linseed, boiled, $1.20; whale oil, 95c@$1.00; bank oil, 90c; straits, 90c; lubricating, (W. V.), 35@40c; turpentine, 50c; sperm oil, $2.50; elephant oil $1.15@1.20; neatsfoot oil, No. 1, $1.15@1.20; do, strictly pure, $1.40.

RICE—The inquiry for this article was moderate and prices were firm, as follows: 9½@10c for Carolina; 8½@9½c for Louisiana; 8½@9½c for Rangoon.

SOAPS—We revise our list as follows: Emery's erasive, 6½@8½c; Allen's French's mottled, 8@8½c; Proctor & Gamble's, 8½@8½c; Kirk's German mottled, 7½@8c; Kirk's rosin palm, 5@5½c; Castile, genuine, 16@17c; Castile, American, 11@12c; Hayes & Co.'s castile, 8½@9½c; Hayes & Co.'s mottled, 8½@8½c; Wrisly standard, 8½c; Wrisly's star, 7½c.

SPICES—The demand was fair, and quotations ruled steady as follows: Allspice, 24@25c; cloves, 35@38c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.45@1.50; No. 2, $1.35@1.40; cassia, 48@50c; pepper, 25@26c.

STARCH—Trade was rather quiet, but dealers were firm in their views at the following range of prices: Kingsford corn, 11½@12c; pure, 10@10½c; Peoria crystal, 9@9c; satin, 10@11c; Peoria laundry, 8@9½c; Oswego corn, 10½@11c; Watts' pure, 7½@8½c; Ottawa laundry, 7½@8c.

SODA AND SALERATUS—The demand is fair and prices rule steady, as follows: Pyle's, 11@12c; home made, 9@10c; DeLand's [illegible] 10@10½c; DeLand's chemical, 9½@10c; do saleratus, 9@9½c; do pure, 9½@9½c; Vincher's gilt edge, 9@9½c; gold medal, 9@9½c.

SALT—There was a meagre inquiry for this commodity to-day, but prices were firm, as follows: Fine, ⅌ brl, $2.00; ordinary coarse, ⅌ brl, [illegible]; ground solar, ⅌ brl, [illegible]; [illegible] C, ⅌ brl, $2.45; Ashton dairy, ⅌ bag, [illegible]; dairy, with bags, $2.50@2.75.

SUGARS—There was a fair attendance of buyers upon this market to-day, and prices were firm at the appended range: Molasses sugar, C, 9½@10½c; Cuba, fair, 11¼@11½c; Cuba, good to prime, 11¾@12c; Porto Rico, good to choice, 11¾@13c; crushed and granulated, 14¼@14½c; powdered, 14¼@14½c; C sugar, 12½@13c; extra C, 13@13½c; B sugar, 13¼@13½c; A sugar, 13½@13¾c.

SYRUPS—The volume of business transacted in this department was fair and quotations were firm as follows: New Orleans molasses, 75@85c; Philadelphia golden syrup, 68@70c; silver drips, 90@95c; Cuba molasses, 45@50c; New York extra sugar house syrup, 70@75c; Philadelphia bee-hive, 40@45c; Calvert silver drips, 90c@$1.00; Moller's extra, 67@70c; Moller's, 65@68c.

TEAS—Trade in this department exhibited a moderate degree of activity, and prices are firm, as follows: Young Hyson, common to fair, 90c@$1; fair to good, 90@95c; do, fine and extra choice, $1.40@1.70; superior to fine imperial, $1.10@1.30; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.10@1.30; good to fine Japan, 85@95c; colored natural leaf Japan, 90@95c; good to fine gunpowder, $1.10@1.25; choice to extra choice, $1.50@1.70.

TOBACCO—Continues in fair request and the following prices are being realized:

CHEWING—Extra, $1.00@1.05; choice, 90@95c; medium, 70@80c; common, 55@65c.

SMOKING—Choice, 30@35c; medium, 26@28c; common stems, 20@25c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90c@$1.00; half bright, 75@80c; black, sound, 65@70c.

WOOD—No change was reported in the market. There was a good demand at the annexed quotations: Beech, $8.00@8.50; maple, $9.00@9.50; hickory, $10.00@10.50; slabs $4.00@4.50.

WOOL—The market was fairly active, and prices were firm, as follows: Tub, scoured, 50c; tub, extra clean, 48@50c; tub, common, 44@46c; fleece, XX, good condition, light, 45@48c; fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy, 33@38c; fleece, X, good condition, light, 37@40c; fleece, X, bad condition, heavy, 33@37c; fleece, medium, good condition, light, 37@40c; fleece, medium, bad condition, heavy, 33@37c; fleece, coarse, light, and clean, 35@38c; fleece, coarse, light and dingy, 30@33c; fleece, unwashed, fine, 30@32c; fleece, unwashed, coarse, 26@28c; fleece, dingy and unsightly lots, 25c; fleece, burry, 5@10c off; fleece, bucks, one-half price of washed.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, June 17—Evening.—Consols for money, 92¾; on account, 92⅞. American securities quiet; '62s, 90¼; '65s, 89½; '67s, 89¾; 10-40s, 87. Bonds at Frankfort firm at 95⅛, and stocks quiet; Erie, 18½; Illinois Central, 113½; Great Western, 30.

PARIS, June 17.—Bourse called quiet; rentes, 74f 37c.

LIVERPOOL, June 17.—1:15 a. m.—Winter wheat, 10s; red wheat, 9s 3d; white wheat, 10s 5d. Corn, 31s 6d. Pork, 102s 6d. Lard, 70s.

LIVERPOOL, June 17.—Cotton—Sales for the week, 47,000 bales; exports, 5,000 bales; sales on speculation, 5,000 bales; stock on hand, 492,000 bales; American, 34,000 bales; stock afloat, 377,000 bales, of which 115,000 bales are American. Market to-day dull and lower; middling uplands, 10½@10⅝d; Orleans, 10⅞@10⅞d. Sales 8,000 bales.

Breadstuffs firmer. California white wheat, 10s 11d; red Western No. 2, 9s 4d; winter, 10s 2d. Western flour, 24s 3d. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 31s 6d. Oats, 2s 5d. Barley, 5s. Peas, 37s.

Receipts of wheat for 3 days, 22,500 quarters; 17,500 American.

Pork, 102s 6d. Beef, 111s. Lard firmer, but not higher, 70s. Cheese, quiet, 67s. Bacon—56s for Cumberland; 60s 6d for short rib.

Produce unchanged.

LONDON, June 17.—Tallow dull at 43s 6d. Sugar easy, but not lower.

Naval stores quiet. Linseed cake quiet.

HAVRE, June 17.—Cotton heavy.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The dry goods market continues inactive, while prices for the most staple articles rule quite uniform. Atlantic A and other heavy brands of brown sheetings, 14½c, while makes like Agawam F and Indian Orchard C, sell at 11½c and 12c; Indian Orchard, BB, 11c; do W, 10c; do L, 9c; Lawrence A, 11½c; do Y, 10½c; Monadnock 9-4, 38½c; Pocasset Cove, 14c; Fremont E, 8½c; Boott, 9c; bleached muslins, 12c. Blue denims are reduced to 29c, and Pearl River to 28c. Pepperell corset jeans, 14½c; Indian Orchard do, 11½c, and York light nankin checks, 20c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Beeves—Receipts to-day, 1,600; yesterday, 1,450. Trade very depressed, many lots unsold, and prices constantly weakening. There is no price for Texans, butchers not wanting them at 10c; thin Illinois sold at 12@14c; fair to good at 15@16c, and only very fine at 16½c. To-day's offerings were 36 cars at Communipaw, 28 cars at Weehawken, and 12 cars at One Hundredth street. Heavy receipts are expected next Monday. Arrivals this week amount to over 7,000 head.

Sheep go very slowly, with 1,400 to-day and 17,300 for the week. Fat lambs are improving, choice Jerseys going readily at 13½c, and a few extras at 14c. Thin sheep are quoted at 4½@5c; fair at 6c, and good to extra at 6½@7c.

The 12 cars of hogs to-day, complete 21,300 for the week. Market firm at 11½c for dressed; a few pigs at 11½c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, June 17.—No change in the live stock market. Cattle dull at 7@8c for shipping stock. Receipts to-day light.

Sheep—Receipts less than last week. Market dull at $4.00@4.50 for sheep; $5.00@6.00 for lambs. Only one lot of lambs in market.

Hogs—Market good at $9.00@9.37.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 17.—COTTON—Heavy and lower; sales of 750 bales at 21½c for middling uplands.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Receipts, 13,742 brls; less active and scarcely so firm; the withdrawal of the French demand has a very depressing effect; sales 10,200 brls at $5.50@5.75 for superfine State and Western; $5.90@6.20 for extra State and Western; $6.25@6.60 for good choice do; $6.60@7.60 for white wheat Western extra; $6.00@7.10 for extra Ohio; $6.25@9.75 for extra St. Louis. Rye flour quiet; sales 150 brls at $4.75@5.75. Corn meal quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Receipts, 19,099 bu; dull and 2@4c lower; the sudden withdrawal of the French and German demand has had a depressing effect; sales of 140,000 bu at $1.22@1.28 for No. 2 spring; $1.30@1.40 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1.49 for amber State; $1.49@1.50 for winter red and amber Western—closing dull and heavy at inside quotations. Rye quiet; sales of 2,600 bu Western at $1.00. Barley malt dull; sales of 4,000 bu State at 95c@$1.05. Corn—Receipts, 28,218 bu; dull and in buyers' favor; sales of 18,000 bu at 96c@$1.05 for new mixed Western, latter extreme; $1.08 for prime old mixed Western. Oats—Receipts, 69,416 bu; dull and heavy; sales of 28,000 bu at 62@65c for Western; 70@72½c for Ohio and State.

HAY—Quiet and steady at 75c for shipping; 90c@$1.10 for retail lots.

HOPS—Quiet and firm.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady. Molasses firmer; sales of 200 hhds clayed Cuba at 38@39c. Sugar less active; sales of 1,200 hhds at 9½@10⅛c for Cuba; 9½@10c for Porto Rico. Rice firm; sales of 75 tcs Carolina at 8½@8⅝c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged; sales of 325 brls at $30.75 for mess; $22.00@23.25 for prime; $26.00 for prime mess; also, 250 brls mess, seller August, at $30.87. Beef more active; sales of 550 brls at $11.00@15.00 for plain mess; $16.00@18.50 for extra mess. Beef hams quiet; sales of 50 brls at $29.00@35.00. Tierce beef quiet; sales of 75 tcs at $26.00@28.00 for prime mess; $30.00@31.00 for India mess. Middles dull; sales of 50 boxes long clear on p. t. Cut meats firm; sales of 300 pkgs at 13@13½c for shoulders; 17@19c for hams. Lard dull; sales of 300 tcs at 14⅞@16½c for steam kettle rendered; also, 750 tcs prime steam, July and August, part at 16⅛c. Butter steady at 20@27c for Western. Cheese in moderate demand at 7@14½c.

LATEST.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour closed dull and in buyers' favor. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.55; winter red, $1.40. Rye closed quiet at $1.00 for Western. Oats lower, and dull at 62@65c for Western, and 70@71c for Ohio. Corn dull and heavy at 94c@$1.08 for new mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; mess held at $30.87, and $30.75 bid. Beef steady and unchanged. Cut meats quiet and steady. Bacon nominal. Lard dull and heavy at 16⅛@16⅜c.

EGGS—Dull at 20@22½c.

WHISKEY—Unchanged; sales 150 brls at $1.05@1.05½.

PETROLEUM—Lower, at 14c for crude; 27c for refined.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, June 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; choice Wisconsin, $5.75@6.75. Wheat firm at $1.25 for No. 1; $1.21 for No. 2. Oats steady at 50½c for No. 2. Corn, rye, and barley unchanged.

FREIGHTS—Nominal.

RECEIPTS—5,000 brls flour, 10,000 bu wheat.

SHIPMENTS—12,000 brls flour, 19,000 bu wheat.

2:35 P. M.—Wheat quiet and firm at $1.25 for No. 1 in store; $1.21½ for No. 2 do.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 17.—BAGGING—Firm; 2-pounders, 30c.

COTTON—Full middling, 20c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour active at $5.50. Grain dull and nominal. Wheat, $1.15@1.25. Corn, $1.12½. Oats, 66c. Rye, $1.00.

PROVISIONS—Inactive. Pork, $30.50. Bacon, 13½@16⅞ and 17½c. Bulk meats, 12½@15½ and 16½c. Lard, 17c. Hams, sugar cured, 20½@21c.

WHISKEY—$1.03@1.04.

TOBACCO—Sales, 262 hhds, at $5.00@7.75 for frosted to good lugs; $8.00@21.00 for low to good leaf.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour is 10@15c higher and firm, though the demand is not good; superfine, $5.25@5.50; extra, $5.60@5.90; family, $6.00@6.25; fancy, $6.50@7.25. Wheat advanced to $1.25@1.30 for red winter; the market closed weak. Corn firmer; ear, 90@92c; shelled, 95@98c in elevator. Oats dull at 60@65c. Rye, 98c@$1.00, and steady.

COTTON—Dull and prices nominal at 20½c for middling.

WHISKEY—Irregular and prices nominal at $1.02@1.03.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged; 600 brls mess pork sold at $30.00; no buyers of July at $30.75; nothing done in bulk meats or bacon, and prices are nominally unchanged. Lard could have been bought at 16c. Sugar-cured hams in demand at 21@21½c, but generally held at 22c.

BUTTER—Dull at 18@22c.

EGGS—20@21c and dull.

OILS—Lard, $1.15@1.18 for extra, and very dull and quiet.

GROCERIES—Firm; good demand.

MONETARY—Exchange dull at 1-10 discount buying. Gold, 112⅞ buying, and dull. Money market firm; good demand.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very active; extra family, $6.00@7.00 for low grade and fancy spring wheat. Wheat active; 18,000 bu Pennsylvania red in elevator at $1.45. Rye dull. Corn held firmer. Oats steady.

PROVISIONS—Dull; mess pork, $30.00@31.00. Lard, 16½@16¾c.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firmer; holders ask $1.05 for Western pork.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, June 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and excited; advanced 10@25c; Western superfine, $5.50@6.00; extra, $6.00@6.75; family, $6.75@7.50. Wheat active; Western, $1.51. Corn higher; white, $1.25@1.27; yellow, $1.12@1.14. Oats active at 65@68c.

PROVISIONS firm and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Very dull; cannot be quoted accurately.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, June 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour good demand for Eastern and Southern trade; sales of 2,000 brls at $6.75@7.00 for No. 1. Wheat steady; sales of 7,000 bu No. 1 Milwaukee club at $1.35; two loads extra Michigan at $1.76. Corn dull; sales of 2,000 bu at 98c, and 1,000 at $1.00.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, June 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull. Wheat excited; opened 3c better and improved 2 further for No. 2 Milwaukee club, but closed dull and heavy; sales of 127,000 bu at $1.22@1.30 for No. 2 Milwaukee club, spot, and to arrive. Corn scarce and inactive. Oats quiet at 58½c for spot, and 58c to arrive.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—TOBACCO—Active and firm.

COTTON—Nominal; 20½c.

HEMP—Buoyant and better at $140.00@190.00 for undressed; $225.00@240.00 for dressed.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Holders asking higher prices, which checked business; superfine sold at $4.12@4.50; X, $4.75@5.00; XX, $5.00@5.60; XXX, $5.75@6.50; family brands, $6.00@6.25. Wheat—Spring higher; $1.00 for No. 3; $1.06@1.10 for No. 2; fall stiff, and held higher; No. 2 sold at $1.18@1.22½; and No. 1 do, $1.27; choice, $1.32½. Corn dull and closing lower; mixed, 90@98c; yellow, 98@99c; prime white, 95c. Oats dull and unchanged, at 55½@58c. Rye firm at 95c.

WHISKEY—Firm at $1.02.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged; only jobbing lots selling. Pork at $30.00. Dry salt shoulders at 12½c; bacon shoulders at 13½@13⅝c; clear rib at 16⅞c; clear at 17⅛. Lard quiet at 15½@16c.

CATTLE—Active and firm at 6@7½c.

HOGS—Active at 7½@8½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,700 brls; wheat, 11,800 bu; corn, 32,800 bu; oats, 2,700 bu; barley, 600 bu; rye, 500 bu; cattle, 500 head; hogs, 600 head.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, June 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat opened 1@2c better, and closed a shade lower; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.74; amber Michigan, $1.35½; No. 1 red, $1.39; No. 2 do, $1.28; No. 3, $1.22@1.25. Corn dull and unchanged; No. 1, 94c; No. 2, nominally 90c. Oats unchanged; No. 1 held at 60c; No. 2, 58½c.

FREIGHTS—4½c to Buffalo; 7½c to Oswego.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 18,300 bu; corn, 7,100 bu; oats, 2,400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 300 brls; wheat, 15,400 bu; corn, 4,800 bu; oats, 4,900 bu.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, June 17.—COTTON—Dull and nominally 20c; week's receipts, 1,996 bales; exports, 1,312 bales; receipts to-day, 230 bales; exports, 112 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $4.00@8.00. Corn meal, $4.90. Corn quiet, at $1.08 for yellow. Oats firm at 66c.

HAY—Active at $28.00.

BRAN—Dull at $19.00@20.00.

PROVISIONS—Lard nominally 17½@18½c. Pork in store, $30.50@31.00. Bacon—Shoulders, 13½c; sides, 16½@17½c.

The heavy and continued rains which have prevailed the past week have almost ruined the cotton and corn crops. Planters are very despondent.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., June 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and in good demand. Rye flour steady and firm at $5.25@5.75. Wheat firm and in good demand; No. 1 red winter at $1.34; No. 2 at $1.32. Corn dull and nominally unchanged; No. 1 mixed, 98c; No. 2 do, 95c. Oats very quiet and steady; No. 1 State at 60c. Rye quiet; No. 1 held at 98c@$1.00; No. 2 do, 95@96c. Barley dull and nominal.

PETROLEUM—Very quiet and without noticeable change; refined steady at 28½c for standard white in round lots; 29c for car lots; crude quiet at $5.20 per brl.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.......June 17.

Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 3 pkgs fish, 200 bu potatoes.

Stmr Manitowoc, Milwaukee, 20 pkgs fish, 100 brls flour, and sundries.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 12 pkgs fish, 74 bu potatoes, and sundries.

Prop Mohawk, Buffalo, 56 pkgs fish, and sundries.

Prop Favorite, St. Joseph, 60 bu potatoes, and sundries.

Prop Brooklyn, Ogdensburgh, 600 brls salt, and sundries.

Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, 500 bars railroad iron, and sundries.

Prop Empire State, Buffalo, 796 bars railroad iron, and sundries.

Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 400 m shingles, 247 m lumber, 100 bu potatoes, 20 pkgs fish, and sundries.

Prop Van Raalte, Holland, 10 m lumber, 60 m heading, and sundries.

Prop St. Joseph, Green Bay, 500 m shingles, 451 pkgs fish, and sundries.

Prop Hilton, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 20 m lath.

Bark Elizabeth Jones, Erie, 1,097 tons coal.

Schr Dawn, Saugatuck, 70 m lumber.

Schr Gertrude, Pentwater, 400 m shingles.

Schr Robert Howlett, Grand Haven, 120 m lumber.

Schr Mont Blanc, Oswego, 455 tons railroad iron.

Schr E. M. Carrington, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.

Schr Enterprise, Muskegon, 90 m lumber, 2 m pickets, 5 m lath.

Schr Tri-Color, Holland, 34 m staves.

Schr G. W. Prescott, Muskegon, 85 m lumber.

Scow Dan Hays, Manistee, 145 m lumber.

Schr Tuscola, Ludington, 150 m lumber.

Schr Three Bells, Menominee, 165 m lumber, 25 m lath.

Schr C. H. Hurd, Cleveland, 709 tons coal.

Schr Swallow, Erie, 391 tons coal.

Schr Orient, Buffalo, 594 tons coal.

Scow Swallow, Saugatuck, 65 cds wood.

Barge Green Bay, Peshtigo, 600 m lumber.

Schr Falcon, Kewaunee, 120 ties.

Schr Mary, Kingston, 375 tons pig iron.

Schr Darien, Bay City, 2,600 brls salt.

Schr S. Bates, Muskegon, 125 m lumber, 25 m lath.

Schr E. M. Shoyer, Muskegon, 105 m lumber.

Schr Milwaukee Belle, Little Suamico, 210 m lumber, 150 m lath.

Schr Catchpole, Jacksonport, 160 cds wood.

Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, 100 m lumber, 10 m lath.

Schr Challenge, Rowley Bay, 5,000 posts.

Schr E. O. Gray, Muskegon, 500 m lumber.

Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.

Schr Presto, Menominee, 160 m lumber, 20 m lath.

Scow South Haven, South Haven, 50 m lumber, 50 cords bark.

Scow Sea Star, Saugatuck, 75 cords wood.

Schr Dolphin, Pentwater, 120 cords wood.

Schr H. C. Albright, Menominee, 210 m lumber, 25 m lath.

Schr Orion, Muskegon, 85 m lumber.

Schr Evening Star, Fisher's Pier, 160 cords wood.

Schr Lookout, Oconto, 200 m lumber.

Schr J. B. Chapin, Manistee, 110 m lumber.

Scow Minnie Corlett, Pentwater, 3,000 posts, 900 telegraph poles.

Scow Forrest, Muskegon, 100 m lumber, 20 m lath.

Scow J. A. Johnson, Saugatuck, 60 m lumber.

Prop Allegheny, Traverse City, 190 m lumber and sundries.

Bark America, Cheboygan, 180 m lumber.

Brig Roscius, Oconto, 200 m lumber, 20 m lath.

Schr Meridian, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.

Schr Ashtabula, Green Bay Settlement, 525 m shingles, and sundries.

Schr Minnie Mueller, Big Sturgeon Bay, 2,000 poles, 600 posts.

Schr Fannie and Floy, Grand Haven, 80 m lumber.

Schr Evelyn, Holland, 23 m staves.

Schr Three Bells, Saugatuck, 50 cds wood.

Schr Mary, Holland, 60 cds wood.

Schr Blackhawk, Stony Creek, 105 m lumber, 32 m lath, and sundries.

Schr U. S. Grant, Portage Lake, 140 m lumber, 50 m lath, 8 pkgs fish.

Schr Octavia, Muskegon, 140 m lumber, 10 m lath.

Schr Westchester, Sturgeon Bay, 130 m lumber, 25 m lath.

Schr Guide, St. Joseph, 40 m lumber.

Schr Toledo, Milwaukee, 190 tons iron ore.

Scow Mermaid, Saugatuck, 50 m lumber, 25 m lath.

Scow Coaster, Saugatuck, 40 cds wood.

Scow John Lillie, Holland, 40 cds wood, 20 m lumber.

Scow Granger, Ludwig's Pier, 65 m lumber.

Scow L. Painter, South Haven, 60 cds bark, 25 cds wood.

Scow Evergreen, White Lake, 65 m lumber, 25 m lath.

Scow Ida H. Bloom, White Lake, 60 m lumber, 50 m shingles.

Bark Cecelia, Good Harbor, 120 cds wood.

Schr Souvenir, Pentwater, 80 m lumber, 20 pkgs fish.

Scow M. Dixon, White Lake, 20 m lath, 3 m pickets.

Scow Adda, Hamlin, lumber.

Schr Comanche, Oswego, railroad iron.

Schr Milton, White Lake, lumber.

Scow Scottish Chief, Kalamazoo, wood.

Scow South Side, White Lake, lumber.

Scow Annie Tontine, Manistee, lumber.

Schr R. J. Sanborn, Manistee, lumber.

Scow Hirondell, Morgan's Pier, wood.

Schr C. S. Davis, Muskegon, lumber.

CLEARED.......June 17.

Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 20 bu pork, and sundries.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 6 bales hay.

Stmr Manitowoc, Milwaukee, sundries.

Prop Nebraska, Buffalo, 54,649 bu oats, 5,110 bu barley, 1,800 brls flour, 15 bdls dried hides, and sundries.

Prop Favorite, St. Joseph, 50 brls flour, 10 brls pork, and sundries.

Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 20 brls flour, 6 brls pork, 200 dried hides, and sundries.

Prop R. F. Wade, Port Huron, 2,450 bu corn, 2,068 brls flour, 36 bales wool, 7 bales hides, and sundries.

Prop Van Raalte, Holland, 25 brls salt, 100 hides, and sundries.

Schr Three Bells, Menominee, 1,000 bu oats, 15 brls beef, and sundries.

Schr Sea Bird, Buffalo, 14,912 bu wheat.

Schr Tailer, Buffalo, 17,830 bu wheat.

Schr White Cloud, Buffalo, 14,909 bu wheat.

Prop Free State, Buffalo, 14,500 bu corn, 5,073 bu oats.

Schr Enterprise, Muskegon, 20 cds stone.

Schr Tricolor, Holland, 1 ton coal.

Schr Catchpole, Jacksonport, 100 bu oats.

Schr H. C. Albright, Menominee, 125 bags feed.

Scow South Haven, South Haven, 10 tons coal.

Prop Allegheny, Traverse City, 30 brls pork, 10 brls beef, and sundries.

Bark H. P. Baldwin, Buffalo, 24,000 bu corn.

Schr Montcalm, Buffalo, 18,489 bu wheat.

Schr Black Hawk, Stony Creek, sundries.

Schr U. S. Grant, Portage Lake, sundries.

Scow Evergreen, Whitehall, 3 brls beef, 10 bales hay, and sundries.

Scow L. Painter, South Haven, 104 brls flour.

Bark Cecilia, Good Harbor, 3 brls pork.

Schr Souvenir, Pentwater, 10 brls flour, 15 tons hay, and sundries.

Prop J. Gould, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn, 940 brls flour, 345 brls corn meal, and sundries.

Prop Oswegatchie, Ogdensburgh, 18,815 bu corn, 700 brls flour, and sundries.

Stmr Orion, Muskegon, sundries.

Prop Young America, Ogdensburgh, 13,494 bu corn, 200 brls flour, and sundries.

Prop St. Joseph, Green Bay, sundries.

Prop New Era, light.

Bark Unadilla, Milwaukee, light.

Schr Challenge, Pere Marquette.

Scow Martel, Muskegon, light.

Schr Cambridge, Buffalo, light.

Schr Gibson, Buffalo, light.

Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, light.

Port of Buffalo.

ARRIVED FROM CHICAGO, JUNE 15.—Prop Badger State.

CLEARED FOR CHICAGO, JUNE 15.—Prop Idaho; bark Chandler; schrs Metropolis, Delaware, Atmosphere, K. M. Portch, and D. P. Dobbins.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed the locks at Port Colborne on Wednesday:

DOWN—Schrs Jennie and Annie, Milwaukee to Kingston, wheat.

UP—Schr Ayr, Kingston to Bay City, light.

Schr Kearsarge, Oswego to Detroit, railroad iron.

Schr Garibaldi, Hamilton to Port Stanley, light.

Schr H. P. Murray, Montreal to Buffalo, pig iron.

Schr Coquette, Oswego to Cleveland, salt.

Schr H. N. Todman, Montreal to Cleveland, pig iron.

Schr C. C. Griswold, Oswego to Milwaukee, railroad iron.

Schooner George Luffet, Toronto to Port Burwell, light.

Schooner Trenton, Oswego to Toledo, salt.

Propeller Buckeye, Ogdensburgh to Detroit, general cargo.

Bark Alexander, Kingston to Toledo, light.

Schooner Thomas Parsons, Oswego to Chicago, salt.

Schooner Mediterranean, Oswego to Toledo, coal.

Schooner Mountaineer, Oswego to Toledo, railroad iron.

Bark General Burnside, Clayton to Bay City, light.

Schooner Emery, Toronto to Buffalo, barley.

Schooners Lilie, Parsons, Nevada, Kenosha, Hattie Howard, and propeller Champlain, Ogdensburgh to Cleveland, to get machinery put in.

Wind—Southwest.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, June 17.—PASSED UP—Prop Pacific; barks Hemisphere, Sigel, Vanderbilt, Fontanelle; schrs City, David Wells, Penfield, Norwegian, Young America, Ely, Gerlach, Southwest, W. T. Lyons, Hale, F. J. King. [illegible]

[illegible]

Miscellaneous Items.

[illegible]

CHARTERED.—The propeller Galena, which has been laid up at this port since last season, was chartered on 'Change yesterday, to carry corn to Buffalo at 5c. per bu. She is in command of Captain Throne.

REPAIRING.—The schooners G. E. Purington and Florence are at Miller Bros.' dry dock being caulked.

LEAKING.—The schooner Dashing Wave arrived here on Tuesday night in a leaking condition. She will be repaired at Miller Bros.' yard.

TO BE REBUILT.—The schooner P. Hayden, which was sold at auction a few days ago, is to be rebuilt at Miller Bros.' yard. The spars were taken out yesterday.

THE MARY.—The pleasure boat Mary, which was sunk on Thursday afternoon by a collision with the tug E. Vandalson, was on yesterday towed to Clark street bridge, where she will be raised.

NEW VESSELS.—A new schooner called the Allie was launched at Saugeen River a short time since.

The new steam barge Wyoming, built last winter at Jones' shipyard, made her second appearance on the river yesterday, and cleared for Lexington to load lumber. Judging from her build she is evidently a good carrier.—*Detroit Post, June 16.*

BODY FOUND.—The body of Ida Strong, who was lost from the scow Adain, was found on Fish Point, south of Point au Pelee Island, on Friday.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Private Matters.

DR. J. H. CLARK—the old, well-known and reliable Specialist—at 136 Clark-st., corner of Madison (formerly at "No. 4 Larmon Block"), cures all Diseases and Difficulties of a private nature—of both sexes. Seminal Weakness, and the effects of self-abuse—cured by new and infallible remedies. Special attention to Female Difficulties. Female Pills—$1—by mail. Send stamp for Circular on "Married Woman's Safeguard," and "Private Medical Card." Address letters as above, or P. O. Box 6049, Chicago, Ill.

A New Remedy

As salutary and immediate as the reception of disease, and on the same principles. No dosing whatever.

DR. T. P. THORPE,

Psychological Medicine Institute, No. 12 Adams-st., near Michigan-av. Consultation free.

Dr. Bassett,

187 South Clark-st., Chicago, cures (or no charge) the worst cases of seminal weakness, by a new method. He is a graduate of the University of Philadelphia, and is the most reliable physician in the city for all Chronic and Sexual Diseases of both sexes. Send stamp for Theory of Nervous and Sexual Diseases. Consultations free and confidential.

Private Consultations,

And treatment in all private matters—male or female. DR. L. SANGER, 47 LaSalle-st. Price Lecture and Book for the Married, 25 cents. Female Pills, certain and reliable in all cases—$2.00. Female Irregularities successfully treated. Also, NERVOUS PILLS—sure cure for victims of self-abuse—$2.00 by mail. Enclose stamp and address P. O. Box 551, Chicago.

Dr. Raphael

Describes disease without any information from the patient, and cures without any experiments or the use of mercury, thus saving your health and life from wrong treatment. 318 East Madison-st., up stairs. Consultation, fee, $2. Send twenty-five cents for his "GUIDE TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE."

Private Matters.

F. D. CLARKE, M. D., the Regular Old Established Dr. Clarke, 172 South Clark-st. (near Monroe), CONFIDENTIALLY CONSULTED.

☞ Female Pills (fresh made) $1.00 per box by mail.

☞ Send two stamps for Married Secrets.

☞ Also, two for Book on Self-Abuse.

Address letters Dr. F. D. CLARKE, 172 South Clark-st., Chicago.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and perfumers, and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New York.

PROFESSIONAL.

RUPTURE

CURATIVES.

Those who wish to consult

DR. SHERMAN

Should not defer until the last moment. His stay here will be short, on account of accumulating business at his office in New York.

Consultations at all hours of the day, at the office of Messrs. HUDSON, MENET & GAY,

133 DEARBORN-ST.

Pamphlets of photographic likenesses of bad cases before and after cure, with other information, mailed on receipt of ten cents, or furnished free at office.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,

No. 16 Wall-st., New York.

ADVANCES made to our customers at all times on approved securities. CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, and available [illegible]. INTEREST ALLOWED [illegible] at sight. SPECIAL ATTENTION given to [illegible] new securities not [illegible] CLASS CITY AND [illegible] Railroads under co[illegible]. Gold, Government [illegible] sold on Commission [illegible] John A. Gwynne, [illegible]

GRAIN SACKS.

BURLAP GRAIN SACKS

THE UNDERSIGNED,

Importers of Burlap and Gunny Bags,

[illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS.

[illegible]

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Rates of Passage Reduced.

[illegible]

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

[illegible]

BUSINESS CARDS.

[illegible]

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The Life-Sustaining Organs.

The two organs which minister most directly to the support of the body are the stomach and liver. In the former the first process of digestion takes place, under the action of that powerful solvent, the gastric juice. Thence the food, converted into a pulp, passes into the duodenum, where it is subjected to the action of the bile or gall, flowing from the liver, and of the fluid generated by the pancreas, or sweetbread of the system. These secretions separate the nutritious portions from the rest and it is then taken up by the absorbent vessels and conveyed into the channels of circulation in the form of venous blood, while the waste matter is discharged through the bowels. Unless all these processes are duly performed, disease of some sort is inevitable, and the best of all medicinal agents for preserving or restoring the tone and regulating the action of the three organs —(the stomach, liver, and intestines)—by which the three-fold work is carried on, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Indigestion is generally accompanied by constipation, and the gentle cathartic operation of the Bitters is no less important in cases of this kind, than its tonic effect upon the stomach and the biliary gland. Beauty of person, as well as health, depends in no small degree upon the regularity of the excretive functions. A sallow complexion, a thick opaque coarse skin, a tainted breath, rush of blood to the head, loss of memory, headache, and extreme mental depression, are the usual accompaniments of costiveness. A course of the Bitters will infallibly relieve, and finally banish these obnoxious symptoms, while invigorating the stomach and promoting healthy action in the liver. This genial vegetable stomachic and alterative strikes at disease in its primary sources, the assimilating, secretive and evacuative organs and the cures it effects are consequently thorough and complete.

PROPOSALS.

ADVERTISEMENT

FOR PROPOSALS FOR

PRINTING AND BINDING

THE

LAWS, JOURNALS, REPORTS, Etc.,

OF THE

27th General Assembly.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, May 2[illegible], 1870.

Pursuant to the Statute Laws of the State of Illinois, I hereby give notice that until 12 o'clock m. on WEDNESDAY, June 22, 1870, proposals will be received by this Department for the printing of the Laws, Journals, Reports, and other documents, of the next General Assembly of the State of Illinois, and other documents that may be required to be printed for the use of the State—said printing to be let under two contracts, viz.:

One contract to include the printing of all the Laws, Journals, and Reports authorized to be printed by said General Assembly; and the other contract to include the Bills, Messages, Blanks, Certificates, Circulars, or Advertisements which now are, or hereafter may be, required by law to be printed, by the General Assembly, or either branch thereof, or by the Governor, or State officers at the Heads of Departments, in pursuance of law, in the discharge of their official duties.

Each proposal must be accompanied with a good and sufficient bond, in the penal sum of fifteen thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of the work; and said proposals must specify the rate per thousand ems for composition, the rate per token of two hundred and fifty impressions for press-work, and the rate per quire for Blanks.

Said proposals will be opened at 2 o'clock p. m. on said 22d day of June, 1870, and will then be duly considered.

FURTHER NOTICE is hereby given that on said Wednesday, the 22d day of June, 1870, until 12 o'clock m. of said day, proposals will be received by this Department, for folding, stitching, and binding the said laws, journals, reports, bills and other documents of every description. Each proposal must be accompanied with a bond in the penal sum of $10,000, for the faithful performance of said work, and as provided by law. And said proposal must specify in detail the prices bid for each kind of work, viz.:

For binding the laws, journals, and reports, with leather backs and substantial pasteboard sides, and covering the sides with blue paper.

For folding, stitching and covering with paper covers, with the title page printed thereon, and trimming the edges of reports and other documents.

For folding, stitching, and trimming the edges of reports and other documents.

For folding, stitching, and trimming the edges of bills.

All of said work to be done in accordance with law.

Said proposals to be opened at 2 o'clock p. m. on the said 22d day of June, 1870, and then duly considered.

EDWARD RUMMEL,
Secretary of State.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received at this office until June 29, 1870, at 12 o'clock m., for the completion of the Marine Hospital Building, at Chicago, Ill., according to the plans and specifications on file at this office.

The brick, mantels, grates, locks, and trimmings, and chandeliers will be furnished to the contractor by the Department, delivered at the site of the building. The shops, sheds, tools, derricks, and other machinery, together with all materials belonging to the Government, including the limestone, sand, iron, steel, tools, implements, &c., that have been previously purchased for use in the construction of the building, will become the property of the successful bidder. Schedules of this property can be seen at this office, and the articles will be received by the contractor in the location where they are stored. No allowance for hauling or transportation will be made by the Government.

The stone facings and dressings must be made of the same quality and color, and in every respect equal to that already in the building.

The entire masonry must be of equal quality and workmanship in every respect to the work already performed.

Payments to be made monthly, on certificate of the Superintendent. Ten per cent of the estimated value of the work performed to be retained until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him. The sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District Attorney of the district in which he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and which does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered. The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate only.

JUDSON YORK, Superintendent.
Office 27, 164 and 166 Washington-st.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
137 and 139 State-st., Chicago.

SUMMER RESORT.

WEST END HOTEL,

Formerly Stetson House, Long Branch, N. J.

This elegant hotel, having been purchased by Geo. G. Presbury, Jr., James Sykes, and Peter Gardner, will be open for the reception of guests on the 20th June. Applications for rooms, &c., may be addressed to

SYKES, GARDNER & CO., Long Branch, N. J.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability, and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 750 being in use. All warranted satisfactory or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address

J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket Office, southeast corner of Clark and Lake-sts.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE.

Depot—North Wells-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cedar Rapids Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island Night Pass	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dixon Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
FREEPORT LINE.		
Freeport and Dunleith Pass	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport and Dunleith Pass	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geneva and Elgin Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Junction Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lombard Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
MILWAUKEE DIVISION. Depot—Corner Canal and Kinzie-sts.		
Milwaukee Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evanston Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rosehill, Evanston, and Highland Park (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Afternoon Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kenosha Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukegan Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukegan Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]

Kenosha and Waukegan trains leave from Wells-st. Depot.

WISCONSIN DIVISION. Depot—Corner Canal and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woodstock Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barrington Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

GEO. L. DUNLAP, General Superintendent.
H. P. STANWOOD, General Ticket Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

UNION DEPOT—Foot of Lake street.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cairo Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
On Saturdays this train will leave at	[illegible]	
Champaign Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

[illegible]

HOOFLAND'S MEDICINES.

THIS IS THE SEASON

Of the Year in which almost every one should use a few bottles of

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

OR

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN TONIC.

They will Purify the Blood.
They will give Tone to the System.
They will give Strength to the Debilitated.
They will give Energy.
They will give Health and Vigor.

THEY DO ALL THIS BY

PURIFYING THE BLOOD

AND STRENGTHENING THE

Digestive Organs.

EXPLANATION.

EXPLANATION.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Are entirely vegetable, and contain no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made are gathered in Germany; all of the medical virtues are extracted from by a scientific chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country, to be used expressly for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters; hence it is free from all the objections incident to the use of liquor preparation.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Is a pleasant preparation of the Bitters for those who do not like extreme Bitters. It is composed of all the ingredients of the Bitters, combined with pure Santa Cruz Rum, and agreeable flavoring extracts. Its use is recommended when some pure stimulant is required in connection with the tonic preparation of the Bitters.

FOR

Loss of Energy,
Loss of Energy,
Loss of Energy,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Strength,
Loss of Strength,
Loss of Strength,
Loss of Sleep,
Loss of Sleep,
Loss of Sleep,

THE HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, OR HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

Loss of Nervous Action,
Loss of Nervous Action,
Loss of Nervous Action,
Broken Down Systems,
Broken Down Systems,
Broken Down Systems,
Sufferers from Dyspepsia,
Sufferers from Dyspepsia,
Sufferers from Liver Complaint,
Sufferers from Liver Complaint,
Sufferers from Headache,
Sufferers from Headache,

USE THE HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, OR HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

USE

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

OR

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN TONIC!

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS and HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC are the greatest and best purifiers ever known, and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. *Keep your blood pure, keep your liver in order, keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail you.*

THE COMPLEXION.—Ladies who wish for a fair skin and good complexion, free from yellowish tinge and all other disfigurements, should use these remedies occasionally. The liver in perfect order, and the blood pure, will result in sparkling eyes and blooming cheeks.

READ WHAT PEOPLE SAY.

READ WHAT PEOPLE SAY.

[illegible]

CAUTION!

[illegible]

CHAS. M. EVANS,

PROPRIETOR,

(FORMERLY C. M. JACKSON & CO.)

PRICES:

[illegible]

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines everywhere.

THE LAW COURTS.

The Lee County, Iowa, Trouble—A Peremptory Mandamus Issued.

Savings Bank Case—Malicious Prosecutions—Arraignment of Prisoners Before the Recorder.

United States Circuit Court.

LEE COUNTY, IOWA—MANDAMUS.

United States ex rel. Henry Almy v. The Board of Supervisors of Lee County, Iowa. In this case an alternative writ of mandamus issued some time since, requiring the Board of Supervisors to levy and collect a tax for the payment of a judgment entered up for interest on railroad bonds of the county, amounting to $16,970.60. The answer of defendants exhibited an injunction from the Supreme Court of Iowa. This return was yesterday quashed, and peremptory writ issued, the United States District Marshal being directed to levy and collect the sum due.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Discharged—Sherman G. Wheeler, of Chicago; Oliver F. Hawes, of Chicago; George H. Bernbaugh, of Gilman, Iroquois County.

Circuit Court.

REAL ESTATE—SALE WANTED.

Henry M. Shepard, administrator of Charles W. Ricketson, v. Polly Ricketson et als. Petition filed for a sale of realty to pay debts of the estate. The property affected by the proceeding consists of an undivided half of the east half southeast quarter of Section 2, the west half [illegible] quarter of Section 2, the west half southwest quarter of Section 3, the northwest quarter (south of the canal) in Section 2, the northwest quarter (north of the canal) of Section 3, all in Township 38, North Range 12.

DOWER ASKED.

Petition of Roxanna Scott for dower. Dower is sought to be recovered in Lots 3 and 4, Johnson's Subdivision of Block 20, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the west half of Section 17, 39, 14.

Superior Court.

SAVINGS BANK CASE.

Matthew Watkins v. The State Savings Institution. This was an action of assumpsit. Tried. The plaintiff, being a depositor of defendant, had at a certain date to the credit of his account the sum of $219.35. He claimed that, not having drawn any part of this sum, he lost his bank book. He notified the defendant of the loss, when his account was stated at $19.35. He declined to receive this sum as the amount due him, and suit followed. The defendant, by its proof, sought to show that in fact the plaintiff had drawn $200 a short time prior to the supposed loss of the bank book, and produced a voucher of the form at that day used, showing payment of the sum, but unsigned by plaintiff, with the testimony of two witnesses who were agents in paying the $200; and in entering it upon the book now supposed to be lost.

The jury was instructed that a party receiving money on deposit is absolutely bound to pay it over to the depositor, or some person by him duly authorized to receive it; so if defendant paid out money deposited by plaintiff to any person other than him, or one authorised by him to receive it, and plaintiff did not receive it, then he is entitled to recover, even although the payment was made in good faith, and under an honest mistake of identity.

The verdict was for the plaintiff, $219.35.

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

Judson W. Ewing v. George M. and Reuben F. Huntoon. This is an action of trespass on trial. It is sought by the proceeding to recover for an alleged malicious prosecution and arrest. Plaintiff was arrested at Evanston on the 3d of October last, at the instance of defendants, who had sued out a capias, alleging that he was about to leave the State with design of cheating his creditors. Plaintiff did business at Evanston, where he had his stock of goods. He claims that he had no fraudulent design, had never intended to abscond, and that although he was leaving the town, it was but on a trip of business and recreation.

WRONGFUL ARREST.

John McElligott v. Thomas Rose and John W. Laimbeer. Action of trespass on hearing, the damages being laid at $5,000. This a proceeding to recover for an alleged improper arrest, made on the 11th day of November last. The plaintiff, being at Camptown, Kane County, in this State, was taken into custody by Laimbeer, who pretended to act as a Deputy Sheriff, upon a charge of forgery, alleged to have been committed in Wisconsin, the charge being made by the co-defendant, Rose. It is alleged, by way of special damage, that plaintiff was, when taken at his house, sick; notwithstanding which he was compelled to walk, while it stormed, to the railroad depot, where he was put upon a freight car, not being allowed to wait for a passenger train, and brought to Chicago. Upon arriving here, there was an examination, at which he was discharged.

NEW SUIT.

James Baxter v. G. W. Lamont. Assumpsit. Damand $20,000.

County Court.

WILL PROVED AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

Estate of James W. [illegible]. John T. Pine appointed administrator de bonis non, under bond of $4,000.

—Estate of Peter McCall. Will proved, and letters testamentary granted to John McCall, under bond of $2,000.

—Estate of Richard Thompson. Administration granted to C. S. Browsell, under bond of $3,000.

Recorders Court.

ARRAIGNMENT OF PRISONERS.

At the recent term of this court, the Grand Jury returned sixty-eight true bills. Yesterday such of the accused party as were under lock and key were called to the bar to plead. There were thirty-eight individuals against whom were [illegible] charges, including larceny, [illegible]; cheating, 3; burglary, 3; assisted to rape (children), 2; robbery, 1; assault to rob, 2; adultery, 1; assault upon policeman, 1; forgery, 1; assault with deadly weapon, 1. Of the prisoners 35 were men, (one being colored), and three were females. Five of the parties were up with two indictments pending against each of them; two under three indictments, and two against whom there were four indictments. Nine of the number pleaded guilty.

SENTENCED.

William Anderson stole a pair of pants and a pair of boots from William Cooke. He had been in jail since the 5th day of May, and before that time had earned a casual living by grooming horses. Being on Clark street, [illegible] the articles that he might sell them. Thirty days in County Jail.

—Andrew Rowschinkle purloined a piece of gingham and three pieces of calico from Francis T. Feldmann. He had been in jail three weeks. Thirty days in County Jail.

—Ann Ryan stole a shawl of small value from Caroline Thompson. This woman was before the court last fall on a charge of larceny, when she was sent down for fifteen days. She pleaded on this occasion that she took the shawl by mistake. Thirty days in County Jail.

—Charles Wilson pleaded guilty of the larceny of a pair of pants from James Birmingham. He took the article from a private boarding house on Adams street, is a painter by trade, nearly 19 years of age, and had been in jail almost six weeks. Ten days in County Jail.

REMANDED.

George Mathews. Larceny of a watch valued at $60, and $30 cash from David A. Hatch. Remanded until sentence-day.

—Richard White feloniously carried off a dress, two petticoats, and two aprons, the property of Johanna Huion. This man is colored. Remanded.

—Charles Herzog pleaded guilty under two indictments—one for stealing a pair of pants from John Driscoll; the other for stealing a vest and shirt, the property of William Van Vert. He was remanded, inasmuch as a third indictment, charging him with grand larceny, is pending against him.

—Joseph alias Ed. Dolan pleaded guilty of stealing vest patterns and silk, the property of Joseph P. Neill, alleging, however, that he was under age, to enable him to prove which he was remanded.

SUSPENDED.

William Mulligan, [illegible] indicted for cheating, pleaded guilty. It appeared that this he had been in the employ of E. Ashley Mears. Some time after he left that employment he had in his possession or procured [illegible] for goods as coming from his former employer. He procured, by the operation, 2,400 ten-twist spools. It also appeared that he is quite young. Sentence suspended on promise of future good behavior.

CITY CASE.

John Jones v. The City. The Court was engaged a considerable portion of the day in the trial of this case. It is an action on the case to recover damages (laid at $1,000), for injury done to the canal-boat Hiawatha. The allegation is that the city being in the prosecution of the work of deepening the canal, suffered a deposit of stones and earth to be left or raised by a dredge in the summit division. Into this submerged bank the boat ran, so that it was broken and sunk.

The Police Courts.

WEST SIDE COURT.

Billy Murphy is an individual with a propensity for rows. A few days ago he entered the American Hose Company's house, on Blue Island avenue, and kicked and cuffed Wm. Phillips, the Captain, in a most unmerciful manner. Billy is a regular broadsider, and can whip two ordinary men. Phillips did not relish his thrashing, and procured a warrant for his assailant's arrest, which he placed in the hands of a two-fisted officer. But alas! The representative of law and order fared no better, and was likewise thrashed to within an inch of his life. Finally, yesterday morning, a small platoon of police was sent after the malefactor, and he was brought before the court, a prisoner, that he might enjoy the payment of two fines of $[illegible] each.

—On Thursday night an officer observed a man and woman pass into an unfrequented side street, near the intersection of Jefferson and Carroll streets, and soon he heard a voice cry out, "Let me alone; I'm a poor widow woman, but honest." This remark fired the heart of the officer, and he rushed to the rescue. The man resisted powerfully, but was finally taken into custody. He gave his name as James Connelly, and was fined $50.

—John Caton was arraigned for abusing his wife, Mrs. Caton appearing with a closed optic. He was fined $50.

SOUTH SIDE COURT.

Alonzo Parhan was arraigned before Justice Summerfield, yesterday morning, on the charge of stealing a diamond ring, valued at $150, from Darius Wright, resident at No. 937 Indiana avenue. He plead guilty to the charge, and was held for trial in bail of $600.

—Mary Donnellan plead guilty to stealing a silk dress from a sinning sister named Ellen Mackay, and was held in $500.

—George Brooks, James Monroe, and Charlie Fairbolt were fined $100 each for vagrancy.

NORTH SIDE COURT.

Margaret Maloney was discovered standing on her head for the gratification of a number of youngsters, who were giving her a penny for each attempt. She was making a reasonable financial success of the exhibition, when an unfeeling officer took her to the station. She was fined $10.

—Peter Mager and William Bulger were fined $100 each for vagrancy.

BOARD OF POLICE.

Malicious Persecution of Policemen by Men Discharged from the Force—The Fireworks Ordinance.

MORNING SESSION.

A special meeting of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners was held yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, President Brown in the chair. There were present Commissioners Sheridan and Gund.

Sergeants Garrity and O'Donnell were charged with inattention to duty, on the complaint of J. B. Hatton, a policeman who was discharged from the force on the complaint of Sergeant Garrity, about two weeks ago.

Hatton attended, but went away before the Board was organized, remarking to the clerk that the parties who had induced him to make the complaint were the same parties who, on a previous occasion, had brought charges against these officers which were dismissed. He now wished to withdraw these charges.

On motion of Commissioner Sheridan, the charges were dismissed.

Commissioner Brown remarked that the Board had made an informal examination into the matter, and had become convinced that the charges originated in malice.

A communication was read from Rev. C. A. Tocher, the Presiding Elder of the German Methodist Episcopal Church, requesting that policemen, in regular uniform, might be detailed on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday night on duty at the camp-meeting of the German Methodists, to be held at Bremen.

On motion, the request was granted.

Frank Affel, James Waite, and James Buckley were recommended by Superintendent Kennedy for appointment to the regular force, having served sixty days' probation.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Police Commissioners reassembled at 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, to investigate the charges preferred by ex-Sergeant Craney against Patrolmen Bisner and Kloss, of the Second Precinct, for inattention to duty.

Craney, in appearing, desired to withdraw the charges, but the Board [illegible] that there should be a full and fair investigation for the benefit of all parties concerned.

The ex-Sergeant was then sworn, and proceeded to testify that he saw Kloss sitting in a saloon one evening a short time since, playing cards with two citizens. He went out, and was gone some time; when he came back, and Kloss was still playing there. On this last visit, Kloss jumped up and exclaimed: "Well, I'm stuck for the whiskey; barkeeper, let's have it!" Kloss didn't have on the uniform. If he knew anything about police matters, Kloss was unfit for duty at that time.

Masterson, the saloon-keeper, testified that Kloss was "off duty" on the occasion aforesaid, and that Kloss came into his saloon to get him to "go bail" for a man. He showed that Kloss didn't drink whiskey.

Sergeants Garrity and O'Donnell testified as to the general good character of Kloss, and that he was on day duty at the time when the above offences were alleged against him.

The board unanimously agreed that the charge should be dismissed.

The case of Mr. Bietner was next called, but ex-Sergeant Craney positively refused to prosecute, when called upon by the board. There being no other witnesses for the prosecution, this case was also dismissed.

It was ordered by the board, in accordance with the city ordinances, that no person shall fire or discharge any firearms of any description, or discharge or set off any squib, cracker, or other thing containing powder or other combustible material, without permission from the Common Council or Mayor; any person so offending shall be arrested, and liable to fine; the same to be strictly enforced by the Police Department, except, that between sunrise and midnight of the Fourth of July, persons may be permitted to set off fireworks on vacant lots and away from any buildings. The discharge of firearms loaded with shot or other dangerous missiles, is strictly prohibited.

On motion, the board adjourned.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Thursday's Contest—How the Chicago and Rockford Boys View the Result.

The Red Stockings Beat the Eckfords, 24 to 7—Other Items.

Throughout yesterday the result of the great game between the Forest Citys and White Stockings was the principal subject of comment everywhere, the general feeling being one of supreme satisfaction that our club should have proved so formidable an organization, contrary to the predictions of the wiseacres who could not believe but that the theory of lack of discipline, discordant elements, etc., would be fully established by their defeat. The result has done a world of good, both in creating an intense club pride among the White Stockings themselves—who are vastly elated at their victory—and in winning the confidence of their friends. Neither have the nine players, the larger part of whom fought the fight with smashed fingers, half the customary number of eyes, sprained wrists and limbs, etc., been forgotten in the general gratulation occasioned by their achievements. On yesterday, Mr. N. T. Gassette, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County, and a stockholder of the club, forwarded to each and every White Stocking a neatly-worded letter of thanks and commendation for their magnificent play, besides enclosing in each envelope a $10 greenback as a tangible evidence of his feelings in the matter. The players were taken completely by surprise, and the effect of the liberal and delicately bestowed testimonial was a degree of pride and gratification which will surely tell on the future workings of the club.

THE ROCKFORD BOYS

and their friends have expressed themselves as entirely satisfied with their treatment in Chicago, acknowledging that their defeat was fairly, honorably, and skillfully brought about. Like many other base ball people of America, they did not expect such perfect practice, efficiency, and collective play on the part of the Chicago nine—of whose individual strength they were well aware—but, having discovered the abundance of these important requisites, they gracefully succumb, admitting their error, and yielding the palm. Neither do they feel ashamed of their defeat, arguing that the combination of scientific and lucky batting done by their opponents in the first and second innings, would beat any club on earth. So Chicago feels, and gives the Rockford boys all praise for the skillful and plucky manner in which they contested the up-hill game. Nothing now remains for the White Stockings but to obtain much needed rest and recuperation previous to starting, on Sunday evening next, upon their Eastern tour.

A STATEMENT.

In the account of the match at Dexter Park, on Thursday, the management was blamed for investing certain persons with authority which the latter abused to the extent of giving gamblers and thieves seats about the reporters' stand, to the exclusion of good and respectable citizens. We are informed by the managers that the persons who assumed to dictate in this matter had no authority whatever, but assumed the same against expressed commands, and continued to exercise their usurped power because the proper managers were too busy in other directions to interfere. They promise that hereafter [illegible] measures will be adopted to keep the "cheeky" element in proper subjugation, and that the scenes of Thursday will not be re-enacted.

A SUGGESTION AS TO "FOULS."

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

In most all base ball matches many of the players experience great difficulty in hearing the umpire cry "foul," and especially if he has a weak voice, as was the case on yesterday, and it is always sure to cause the utmost ill-feeling when an error is committed on his account. If the umpire would hold a small flag or some other signal in his hand and elevate it above his head when a ball is struck "foul," every player in the field could see it, and it would do away with mistakes as regards "fouls." The signal might also be used to advantage in calling "in" players who are "out" on bases, &c.; but, of course, this could not relieve the umpire from giving his decision orally. If you judge these suggestions of any value, please give "space" to same. AMATEUR.

CHICAGO, June 17, 1870.

BUCKEYE VS. BALTIC.

A match game of base ball was played yesterday afternoon between these clubs, on Lake Park, which resulted in favor of the former by the following

SCORE.

Buckeye.	O.	R.	Baltic.	O.	R.
Lawler, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Turner, l. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rafferty, 1st b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Burt, s. s.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hess, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Conway, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Lowe, 2d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nugent, l. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'Brien, r. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Marshall, 1st b.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lally, 3d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coogan, s. s.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Leander, r. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total.	27	[illegible]	Total.	27	14

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Buckeye	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Umpire—Mr. Mamel, of the Olympic Club.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Amateurs and Garden Citys play a return game this afternoon, at Ogden Park.

The Nationals and Actives play a match game this afternoon, on the grounds corner of May and Taylor streets.

RED STOCKINGS VS. ECKFORDS.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The Red Stockings and Eckfords played to-day. There were about three thousand persons present. The score, by innings, was as follows:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Red Stockings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24
Eckfords	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7

OLYMPICS VS. MUTUALS.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The Olympics, of Washington, beat the Mutuals, of New York, to-day, by a score of 13 to [illegible].

INCIDENTS OF THE RED STOCKING-UNION GAME.

The New York *Tribune* describes as follows some of the incidents of the game between the Red Stockings and Unions:

The Red Stockings did some astonishing work in the field, work that has never heretofore been shown to spectators in this vicinity. [illegible] and scooped it up in such manner as to cause it to roll midway between first and second bases, but full ten yards outside the line. Wright walked slowly after the ball, which Sweasey should have picked up, seeing which (and the act was so cleverly done as to deceive Pabor) Pabor ran for second. The carelessness of this whole manœuvre on the part of Wright and Sweasey induced Pabor (and indeed it would have done the same to most players) to run, but no sooner did he get fairly under way than Wright seized the ball and threw it with lightning speed to Sweasey, who touched Pabor as he came up. To relate the above is sufficient, for anybody who understands the game at all, will understand that such an act cannot be successfully accomplished unless the players understand on the instant the design each has in view.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Announcements.

"The Motives of my Conversion" is announced as the subject of a lecture to be delivered on Sunday evening (to-morrow) in the Cathedral of the Holy Name, North State and Superior streets. The lecturer is the Rev. Dr. Anderdon, a graduate of Oxford University, England, who once held preferment in the English Church; but under the influence of the movement known as "Tractarian," resigned his living, like his uncle, Dr. Manning, the present Archbishop of Westminster, and others, to embrace the Catholic faith. Dr. Anderdon, we understand, has been a priest of the Church of his adoption for some sixteen years, and during that time has labored strenuously, both in England and Ireland, in that capacity. For several years he was in charge of the Catholic University Church in Dublin, built by Dr. Newman, but on the consecration of his uncle to the See of Westminster, he was recalled to London, whither he is now returning. His reputation as a preacher and lecturer has been fully established in the United States, during his tour of nearly two years; and, it may be presumed, from his intimate knowledge of both sides of the great religious controversy, that a treat awaits those of our citizens who go to hear him to-morrow evening.

—The Rev. A. E. Kittredge, pastor-elect of the Third Presbyterian Church, of this city, has arrived, and will preach for his new charge to-morrow morning and evening.

—"The Bible and Shakspeare" is the subject of one of Rev. Dr. Goodspeed's most popular lectures. The Book of Books and the writings of the great poet are compared, and the hearer is led to appreciate both as none but the careful, earnest scholar can teach one to appreciate them. Dr. Goodspeed has accepted the invitation to deliver the annual address before the students of the Northwestern Female College, at Evanston, and by special request will then repeat this lecture at the Congregational Church this evening at 8 o'clock. This will be the introductory address in the programme of the commencement exercises of the university and Female College, which will occupy the most of next week, when Evanston will be filled with visitors.

—The free surgical clinics, recently established by the Alexian Brothers, at their hospital, No. 548 North Franklin street, have been very serviceable to the poor so far. They are held every Saturday, between 1 and 3 p. m., when Dr. A. J. Baxter, Surgeon of the institution, performs operations free of charge.

—D. L. Moody will lead the noonday prayer meeting in the lecture-room of Y. M. C. A. Subject: "The Lesson in the *Sunday School Teacher*."

—The Young Men's Christian Association will have their twelfth anniversary to-morrow evening, in Farwell Hall. Rev. Arthur Mitchell, of the First Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. Chamberlain, of the New England, D. L. Moody, and others, will speak.

—Rev. S. O. Barnes, the Kentucky evangelist, preaches, this evening, in lower Farwell Hall; entrance from Arcade Court.

Opening of the Maywood Hotel.

Quite a number of citizens took an excursion to Maywood on yesterday, one of the many rapidly-growing suburbs of Chicago. The party left the Wells street depot at 3 o'clock p. m., and were landed at their destination in twenty minutes. Maywood is owned by a stock company, composed principally of citizens of Chicago. The tract is one-half mile wide, east and west, by one and three-fourth miles long, north and south. There is a station, store, Post Office, park, etc., owned by the company, and rapidly improving in value and appearance. There are some forty or fifty new houses under contract to be constructed during the present season, besides numerous improvements in the way of artificial lakes, rustic bridges, arbors, walks, etc. The company have been building a church, school-room, and observatory, which will be completed within a week or two; but the Maywood Hotel, which was thrown open to the friends of the company yesterday, is entirely complete. It is situated within an hundred rods of the depot, built of Milwaukee brick, is fifty-eight by sixty-eight feet, and four stories high, with a mansard roof. It is built in the best style, finished with hard wood, has elegant suites of rooms with closets, inside blinds, mantels, grates, lamps, bath-rooms, and, in fact, all that is requisite to make it a first-class house. It has been furnished in the most elaborate and tasteful style, under the immediate supervision of Mr. C. W. Baldwin, well known to Chicago people as an able and successful hotel caterer. After partaking of a fine collation, the party returned to the city, much pleased at the trip.

Hotel Personals.

Among the arrivals at the Briggs House, yesterday, were the following: Allen Knight, Danvers, Mass.; J. F. Stevins, Rockford; A. H. Beele, Omaha; Wm. S. Davis, Henderson, Ky.; Major Courtney, United States Army; Wm. H. French, Philadelphia; S. W. Curran, Wyoming Territory; Colonel John K. Connon, United States Army; Hon. James Bradley, Laporte, Ind.; James E. Abbott, Rock Island; John Aitken, Manchester, Eng.; A. J. Rockwell, Charles I. Pierce, Milwaukee; J. C. Ford, Winona; Wm. S. Foster, Rochester, N. Y.; Wm. H. Williams, Madison.

—Among the arrivals at the St. James Hotel, yesterday, were the following: A. H. Webster, Buffalo; A. V. Dutcher, Cleveland; H. H. Dickson, Dixon; George A. Allen, C. Gould, S. Collins, L. C. Kelly, Omaha; G. W. Hazleton, Wisconsin; V. W. Axtel, Laporte; Marius Osgood, H. Palmer, St. Joe; W. L. Sweeny, Rock Island; J. B. Hale, George S. Brown, Muscatine; E. M. Fuller, Rochester; D. Gardner, Champaign; M. Harrison, Lafayette; R. D. Davis, Champaign.

—Among the arrivals at the Sherman House, yesterday, were the following: Hon. George O. Marcy, Springfield; Hon. William Lathrop, Rockford; George H. Parker, Davenport; Rev. Mr. Copeland, Marshall; Rev. H. T. Fuller, Peshtigo; Major J. A. Barlow, U. S. A.; C. M. Nichols, Republican, Springfield; John Lippencott, Pittsburgh; H. R. Corwin, Cincinnati; S. M. Smith, California; D. H. Bailey, Boston; John R. Hayland, Fort Wayne; G. A. Thomson, Racine; Richard E. Breed, Henry A. Breed, Pittsburgh; Hon. Wm. T. Shaw, Iowa.

—Among the arrivals at the Tremont House, yesterday, were the following: E. F. Hall, Liverpool; Adolph Reuchel, San Francisco; A. T. Howes, Colorado; P. S. Cable, Rock Island; Edward Johnson, Belfast, Me.; W. W. Eastman, Minneapolis; A. J. Mcppron, Washington; W. T. Geddes, Boston; L. A. Fuller, Springfield; Bishop Whipple and family, Minnesota; Charles J. Martin, Yankton, D. T.; H. W. Chase, Lafayette, Ind.; A. M. Farwell, Watertown; W. R. Hill, New York; J. Dement Dixon.

A Forgery Case.

Columbus B. Dunkle was charged before Justice Milliken, yesterday, with forgery. From the evidence it appeared that Dunkle was the agent for a patent fanning wheel, and had the power of attorney of the company manufacturing the machine for this State. He sold the right for several counties to J. S. Hoard & Co., and they put up one of the fans in a distillery owned by Dr. Osgood. Dunkle subsequently left Chicago, and, as the fan did not work well, when he returned he was called upon by Hoard & Co. to fix it. He visited the distillery and adjusted it so that it ran satisfactorily. He then presented a bill for $125, which Dr. Osgood paid, and Dunkle gave a receipt, signing the name of J. S. Hoard & Co., of which firm he claimed to be a member. Hoard & Co. afterward called upon Dr. Osgood for the value of the fan, and, upon learning what Dunkle had done, they caused his arrest. He was held in $500 bail for trial.

Meteorological.

Meteorological Record for June 17, 1870, as reported by J. G. Langguth, Jr., optician, 117 Randolph street, correspondent to the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters are the initials for the words "veering," "gentle," "high," "dry," "moist atmosphere," "rain," and "snow:"

Time.	*Bar.*	*Wind.*	*Ther.*	*Rain.*
Night preced'g			[illegible]	To 2 p.m.
7 a. m.	[illegible]	S. W., g.	[illegible]	
2 p. m.	[illegible]	S. W., g.	[illegible]	
9 p. m.	[illegible]	S. E., g.	67	inches.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

CHICAGO, June 18.

Sun rises	4:28 a. m.	Moon rises	11:[illegible] p. m.
Sun sets	7:33 p. m.	Moon sets	9:[illegible] a. m.

Fair in Zouave Hall.

The fair and festival for the benefit of Rev. Father Foonan's Church, of St. Louis parish, which has been held during the week at the Zouave Hall, corner of State and Adams streets, was largely attended last evening. The voting for the silver set was quite spirited, and, at the close, H. H. Knight, Esq., was ahead. During the evening Mrs. Anna Cowell read the beautiful poems of "Fontenoy" and "Shamus O'Brien." This fair is under the management of the ladies of the parish, who have determined to continue the festival for the three first evenings of next week. An excellent band is in attendance each evening, and it is hoped that sufficient funds will be realized to carry out the laudable object in view.

Serious Accidents.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock yesterday morning, Herman Loescher, employed in McConnel's tannery, on Elston road, had his left arm crushed by getting it accidentally entangled in the machinery. He was removed to his home on Clybourne place, near Elston road.

—About a quarter after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a young man about 17 years of age, while trying to jump on a train on the Illinois Central Railroad, near the Twenty-fourth street crossing, fell under the wheels of the cars and had both legs cut off. His name or place of residence could not be ascertained.

—At half-past 5 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, an unknown man, in attempting to jump off a train on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, near the bridge crossing the South Branch, slipped and fell beneath the cars and had his left foot crushed. He was taken to his home, near the corner of Laflin and Kansas streets, in an express wagon.

—At 5:30 yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Hayes was seriously, if not fatally, injured by being crushed by the Eighteenth street bridge. She attempted to get on it while in motion, and was caught between the abutment railing and the bridge, and was thrown down on the dock, a distance of fifteen feet. Her injuries are internal, and Dr. Wanze, who was called to attend her at her residence, No. [illegible] Seward street, pronounced her condition critical and her recovery doubtful.

Drowned.

A boy named Timothy Quinn was drowned in the North Branch, near the Kinzie street bridge, yesterday afternoon. He was in a small flat boat collecting drift wood, and while pulling along one of the [illegible] broke, and he fell into the water. Efforts were made to save him, but he sank before any one could reach him. The body was recovered and removed to the residence of his parents, No. 95 East Kinzie street. To-day the Coroner will hold an inquest.

Miscellaneous.

One by one the prominent business men of the various hitherto flourishing cities of the West are selling out their property, and converting the same into ready money, for the purpose of moving to Chicago, and investing in business here. The latest arrival is that of ex-Mayor Abner Kirby, of Milwaukee, formerly one of the largest business men of that quiet city, who has come here to make amends for living away so long from the great metropolis of the interior. Mr. Kirby has lived in Milwaukee for the past twenty-five years, where he has been largely interested in the lumber trade and hotel business. He will pursue the same avocations here.

—There were fifty-three bids received at the Board of Public Works yesterday for the sewerage work which the board advertised some time since. The contracts are very extensive, the amount of work being as follows: West Side, 25,000 feet of brick and 10,000 feet of pipe; South Side, 2,300 feet of brick and 400 feet of pipe; North Side, 7,250 feet of brick and 6,300 feet of pipe.

—The Bishop of Illinois has postponed the trial of the Rev. Chas. Edward Cheney to Wednesday, the 27th day of July next, at 2 p. m., in the chapel of the cathedral. This postponement was necessary, as the [illegible] Court have not yet rendered their decision in the injunction case, which it is confidently expected they will do before the time named, as the cause has been now long under advisement, and an early decision is expected.

—The New York *Independent* says: "Chicago has in its 'Academy of Sciences,' Dr. E. H. Andrews, President, and Dr. Wm. H. Stimpson, Secretary, one of the liveliest local scientific societies in the country. The Boston Natural History Society and the Peabody Institute are its only rivals."

—Right Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, Bishop of Illinois, sailed from New York, on Thursday, in the steamer America, for Europe, summoned by a cable despatch, announcing the sudden illness of his daughter now residing in Paris, France. It is expected the Bishop will return very shortly.

—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a girl named Maggie Thomas, residing at No. 591 Michigan avenue, was found in the room occupied by her, in an insensible condition. She had blown the gas out, instead of turning it off, when she retired. A physician was summoned, and she will probably recover.

—J. Wentworth, who occupies a room in a building on LaSalle street, was robbed yesterday of a watch and chain worth $150, by a sneak thief.

—On Thursday afternoon the propeller Ira Chaffee ran into the Erie street bridge, knocking it off the turn-table and damaging it considerably.

—Clarence Foster, 7 years of age, son of a prominent citizen of Evanston, fell off a lumber wagon, in that town, on Thursday afternoon, and was so badly injured internally that he died in a few hours.

—Webster S. Steel, one of the leading citizens of Evanston, died yesterday. He was 74 years of age, and came to Chicago in 1848. At one time he was Postmaster of Evanston. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his death is regretted by a large circle of friends. His funeral will take place to-day.

—The house of Fred Lindquist, No. 117 Illinois street, was entered on Thursday night by a burglar, who secured a $20 watch.

—A set of harness, worth $50, was stolen from the store of W. A. Harker & Co., No. 15 West Randolph street, yesterday morning.

—The members of the Police Protective Association paid their assessment to Treasurer Buckley, yesterday morning, and in the evening the widow of Policeman Ford, for whose benefit the assessment was made, was paid the snug sum of $611.

—The residence of R. R. Gard, No. 75 South Morgan street, was entered yesterday afternoon and robbed of $150 worth of jewelry.

EDUCATIONAL.

Commencement Week at Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis.

APPLETON, Wis., June 17.—On Wednesday at 9 a. m., the literary societies connected with the university held their annual reunions. At 3 p. m., the Alumni Association was held. A discussion of three years' standing was ended by deciding to admit none to membership in the association save graduates of the university.

The public meeting of the alumni was held at 8 p. m. The address was by Hon. Norman Bucks, of Winona, Minn. His subject was, "The Relation of the Divine to the Civil Law." It was a fine effort. Several short speeches were made. Samuel Boyd, Esq., of Appleton, was elected President of the association for the ensuing year with a corps of able officers. Mr. Boyd will deliver the next annual oration, and Mrs. H. Colman, of Geneva, the poem.

Commencement day was the finest we have ever seen. At 9:30 the Marshal of the Day, E. Colman, Esq., assisted by N. Bucks, Esq., and L. Edwards, Esq., formed the largest procession ever formed on a similar occasion here. The chapel was crowded to its utmost. The orations were of an unusually high order.

After the usual exercises, the following degrees were conferred: That of Bachelor of Arts on Messrs. T. Cisturo, of Port Winnebago; J. S. Anderson, Manitowoc; G. L. Anderson, Delafield; H. L. Grant, Burnet; A. Nichols, Rochester, Minnesota; B. Raymond, Red Wing, Minnesota; J. J. Hughes, Cambria; and L. J. Nash, Janesville. That of Master of Science, in course, on Miss Emma M. Preston, of Appleton; and Eva M. Mills, of Lancaster. Master of Arts in course, on W. A. Metcalf, of Aurora, Ill. Causa honoris on Rev. G. C. Haddock, of Appleton; and Rev. C. Gemmans, of Lake Superior. That of Doctor of Divinity on Rev. W. H. Eddy, of Milwaukee; and Rev. Wm. Davies, of Wales. That of LL.D. on Governor Fairchild.

The commencement dinner was festive in edibles and laughables.

The levee at the President's mansion in the evening was most enjoyable. The university was never in better condition financially.

KENTUCKY.

Bold Robbery of a Louisville Bank.

LOUISVILLE, June 17.—The Mechanics' Bank, of this city, was, this evening, about 5 o'clock, the scene of a bold and daring robbery. Henry L. Pope, Cashier, was at the time alone in the bank, two men entered, and, placing a knife to the throat of Mr. Pope, threatened him with instant death if he uttered a word; the other, taking a handkerchief saturated with chloroform, put it over his face, and threw a shawl over his head. The robbers, as soon as the chloroform took effect, carried Pope to a room in the back part of the building, and locked him in. They then proceeded, in a systematic manner, with their work of cleaning out the bank. Sixty thousand dollars in money was secured and carried off, and twelve or thirteen thousand dollars was left scattered all over the floor. A clerk, returning at half past 6 o'clock, discovered the bank doors open, and called in two policemen, who, hearing a groan from the rear of the building, discovered and relieved Mr. Pope from his disagreeable situation. He was still unconscious, and it was some time before he recovered from the effects of the drug administered.

The same bank was robbed about thirty years since, when the banker and bookkeeper were killed, and Mr. Julian, Cashier, severely wounded. The robber, Dix, was discovered in the act, and [illegible].

The police are on the alert, but so far there is no clue to the perpetrators of the robbery.

DEMOCRACY.

Meeting of the Cook County Central Committee—The Sub-Committee Report Against Calling a Judicial Convention.

Animated Discussion on the Report—What is to be Gained by Not Making Nominations.

An adjourned meeting of the Democratic Central Committee was held yesterday afternoon, at the rooms of Dr. H. S. Hahn, on Dearborn street, St. Clair Sutherland, Esq., in the chair. The sub-committee appointed at the last meeting to prepare and submit a statement of the reasons for not calling a convention for the purpose of submitting candidates at the ensuing judicial election, presented the following:

To the Democrats of Cook County:

An election will take place on the [illegible] day of July at which the voters of this county will be called upon to vote for or against the new constitution of this State, for a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court for the Seventh District, and for two candidates for the office of Circuit Judge of this county. In view of this fact, the undersigned members of the Central Committee of Cook County have had under consideration the question of issuing a call for a Democratic Convention, and after mature deliberation and free consultation with those whose prominent position in the organization invested their opinions with great weight, we have decided that the interests of the party will not be subserved by the calling of a convention at this time. With reference to the constitution, we believe any party action to be not only unnecessary, but highly improper. No partisan issue is presented in the instrument, and, as far as known to us, it will receive, what we believe it should receive, the approval of the Democrats of Cook County.

This county, forming but a part of the Seventh District, the nomination of a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court is impracticable, even if desirable by the Democrats of Cook County. No call has been issued, and, we have reason to believe none will be, for a convention of the different counties composing the district. The Republicans had gone before the people on the platform of a partisan judiciary. Let the Democrats do just the opposite. But while having, as individual members of the Democratic party, insuperable objections to the nomination of partisan candidates for the office of Judge of the Circuit Court, we are not governed by our own convictions, but feel satisfied that we are carrying out the wishes of the great body of the party we represent, in declining to call a convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for those judicial offices. There is, we believe, a growing desire in the Democratic party, and of the public generally, to see our judiciary elevated above the baneful influence that connection with political parties engenders. We believe that candidates for judicial offices should be chosen on the ground of their personal merit and legal qualifications, rather than that of their political associations. We do not concur with the opinion that the action of the Republicans of this county, in nominating candidates for Judges on political grounds, renders it necessary for the Democracy to go and do likewise. Their nominations will not be supported by Democrats on the ground of personal merit, but opposed on account of their political connections. The only issue raised by the Republican nominations is that of partisan or non-partisan Judges. It is one which Democrats can pass upon at the polls without the intervention of a Democratic Convention.

Mr. H. Chase moved its acceptance and adoption.

General Cameron moved that all who differed from the report be given an opportunity of stating their views. They desired to represent the wishes of the party as far as possible.

The motion was agreed to.

It was stated that Mr. Schintz was opposed to the report.

Mr. Schintz said he thought it was the intention of the Constitutional Convention, in giving minority representation in the choice of Judges, to have both parties put Judges in nomination, in order to secure the purity of the bench. The Republicans had nominated two, and the Democrats should at least support one, the choice of the representatives of the party. The Democrats were assumed to be in the minority, but they should nominate two men, and see the result. The committee had assumed to judge for the Democrats of Cook that they would hold no convention and make no nominations. That was believed to be unauthorized and against the wishes of the party. In view of that a call had been issued for a convention to meet on Friday next, and it had been numerously signed. He hoped it would change the views of the committee and induce them to abandon their position. He then read the call for a convention to be held in the Recorder's Court room at 2 o'clock, Friday afternoon, to put in nomination two gentlemen for Circuit Judges, the primaries to be held on the preceding day. The call was signed by eighty prominent Democrats. He had come as the representative of those gentlemen. He had seen them all, and they were fully advised of the action he had taken, and he hoped the committee would, to some extent, be guided by their views. If not, the call would be issued and the convention held any way.

Dr. Wickersham regretted that eighty gentlemen could be found to take on themselves the authority to issue such a call. It was an attempt to threaten the committee. Many of them would not have signed it, had they reflected. If the signers thought the committee were selecting candidates, they were mistaken. The committee had had nothing to do with names. The committee was appointed to have a general supervision of the party until the next election. Its members had investigated, and the general impression was that it was not wise to call a convention. He did not believe the general feeling of the Democratic party had changed, notwithstanding that rebellious petition [illegible] the feeling of the party. He regretted the revolutionary movement that was started, and thought it against the party interests. Many unjust things had been said of the Central Committee. It had also been said a new one was to be created. He knew a majority did not want to serve, and wanted no office. That when once in place they felt the responsibility, and they would go out only when a properly appointed convention chose others. When autumn came, this Central Committee would call a convention. If they got up another committee it would do the same. The call would be defeated. This was the opening wedge for the splitting of the party. He trusted the signers of the petition would reflect. They had nothing to gain by a convention. If they could elect two Judges now it would weaken them in the fall, and endanger Judge McAllister's chances for the Supreme Court. If he made the race now, free from party shackle, he would walk over the course. If they were nominated by a Democratic Convention, Republicans would raise a hue and cry, and he would be defeated. In August or September they should rally again, draw the party lines, and, he hoped, be successful in electing many men.

J. H. Farrell said that he had been a member of the convention which elected the Central Committee. That convention, and a majority of the Democrats of Cook, wanted the convention to do what they thought was right. He believed the overwhelming majority of the Democracy was against a convention.

Alderman Hildreth wanted a convention called. Last fall the committee would have called a convention but for the advice of outsiders. Now was the time for the Democracy to call a convention, and grasp the greatest prize ever offered any party. Many Republicans were leaving their party, and would vote for Democratic candidates. As for Judge McAllister, he could be elected anyhow. He himself had heard nothing of a new Central Committee, and hoped the present one would call a convention. [illegible] If the Democracy had no convention now, they must renounce all chance of gain from the Republican party.

Mr. H. M. Chase knew of no member of the committee who wanted any office or to do anything but what was the desire of the Democracy. He would admit that he had been disposed last fall to insist on calling a convention. They listened to the voice of the Democratic party then, and rejected it, giving up their own private sentiments in the matter. Was the party weaker to-day because of the action then taken? As a fact it was stronger. The Central Committee felt they were wise. He had been trying to get at the views of the people, and the great majority was against a convention. If the committee did not represent the people, they would have to take the consequences. It was easy for irresponsible parties to prepare a call, but it was the duty of the committee to reflect the sentiment of the party, and they had done so. The address gave the reasons of the committee, good, convincing ones, and yet outsiders had gotten up a call. He also denied that the committee now had the power to do what last year they said it had. Many Republicans might vote with them, but they could not get out half the vote of Cook County. They would hardly show their weakness. It would do them more injury than anything else. To draw party lines now was to deter many men from voting for Democratic candidates. Such Republicans as Mr. Dore would never support Judge McAllister, [illegible] if a Democratic Convention put him in the field.

General Cameron stated various instances in which the Democracy had made no partisan nominations for Judges, [illegible] had been the exception. Eighty Democrats had signed a petition, but they could not represent the 20,000 of Cook County. Many of the eighty had told him they signed against their better judgment. The Constitutional Convention had not given minority representation in order to secure a partisan judiciary. The Cook County members obtained it on just the opposite ground. Above all let them be united. Division was certain death, and the signers of the call knew it. Several of them were prominent candidates for the Judgeships.

Mr. Maxfield thought candidates should be put forward only by a convention. Who was Mr. Tree? Had he been put out by any convention? He dissented from the action of the committee, and should under all circumstances.

Hon. Samuel Douglas, of Evanston, said the sentiments of the people of his township were wholly against holding a convention.

The report of the sub-committee was then adopted—yeas, St. Clair, Sutherland, Swayne, Wickersham, W. B. Bateham, H. J. Hahn, H. M. Chase, J. S. Winklemann, Daniel Cameron, and S. Douglas; nays, George Maxfield.

The report was then signed and the committee adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Dora" is still on the boards at the Museum and drawing good houses. It is not alone the only legitimate entertainment at present offered in the city, but it is very rare that a play is ever put on the stage in this city with such an effective cast. We have so often, in years past, recorded our impressions of Mr. LeMoyne's acting, especially in the *role* of *Farmer Allen*, that anything we could say now would only be a repetition of what we have often said. As a piece of quiet, natural acting, it is worthy to rank by the side of Jefferson's *Rip Van Winkle*, and that too in a *role* which is by no means so dramatic. There are no opportunities for points, no strong dramatic situations. The character is simply a development of quiet rural life, and of homely everyday passions, and Mr. LeMoyne makes his wonderful effect, especially in pathos, by simple naturalness and an accurate knowledge of just how far to carry his power. He never passes the limits of naturalness, even where the temptations are strongest. In fact, we do not believe there is an actor on the American stage who can play the part of *Farmer Allen* more perfectly. The representation is without a flaw, from first to last. Mrs. Barry as *Dora* is an admirable counterpart to Mr. LeMoyne. The character, in all its attributes, is admirably adapted to her style of action, so that, in perfection of detail, and in the nice shading of the character, she is always at home. An artist who would paint *Farmer Allen* and *Dora* would look long for two better sitters than Mrs. Barry and Mr. LeMoyne. The remaining parts are very fairly filled. Mr. Blaisdell is perhaps a little too sprightly at times for *Luke Bloomfield*. Mr. Padgett, in one passage, the parting at the window, has an unpleasant whine, and Mrs. Germon sometimes throws too much emphasis into the wrong place, but, as a whole, the parts are very well taken, and blend well in support of the two leading parts. "Dora" again this evening.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The same pantomime bill at the Dearborn this evening; Emerson's Minstrels at McVicker's, and "The Green Huntsman" at the Opera House.

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds conveying city and suburban property, within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Friday, June 17:

B st, 204 ft e of Dominick st, s f, 25x120 ft; June 17	$430
Orchard st, s w cor of Sophia st, e f, 100x120 ft; June 17	4,407
Wisconsin st, 225 ft e of Sedgwick st, s f, 25x123 ft; June 13	4,000
Halsted st, 222 ft n of North Branch Water st, w f, 100x297 ft to canal; June 16	9,000
Oak st, 53 ft e of Townsend st, n f, 25x25 9-10 ft; June 16	800
Oak st, 28 ft e of Townsend st, n f, 25x25 9-10 ft; June 17	1,350
Gardner st, e of Halsted st, n f, 21 91-100x98 41-100 ft; April 19	1,000
Hurlburt st, 71 4-5 ft n of Webster av, e f, 24 x124 ft; May 16	475
South Park av, between Wahpansah av and Ames st, e f, 272x124 3-10 ft; June 15	17,000
Michigan av, 280 ft n of Wahpansah av, w f, [illegible] 7-10 ft; July 10, 1868	[illegible]
Kinzie road, 48 ft s of Girard st, e f, 50x139 ft; June 16	[illegible]
May st, 187 ft s of Harrison st, e f, 24x120 ft; June 15	[illegible]
Tyler st, [illegible] ft w of Throop st, s f, [illegible] ft; June 1	[illegible]
North Reuben st, 100 ft s of Indiana st, e f, 48x125 ft; June 13	[illegible]
Reuben st, [illegible] ft s of North av, w f, [illegible] ft; June 3	[illegible]

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

[illegible] road, s w cor of Cornelia st, e f, 131 [illegible] ft; June 17	[illegible]
Wabash av, [illegible] ft s of Fifty-third st, w f, 171 4-5x[illegible] ft; June 17	[illegible]
Cottage Grove av, 168 9-10 ft s of Forty-second st, e f, 48x161 ft; June 1	[illegible]
South Park av, s of Fifty-first st, e f, 75 44-100 x132 ft; June 14	[illegible]
Cottage Grove av, 119 ft n of Fifty-fifth st, e f, 48x120 ft; May 1, 1869	[illegible]
Forty feet of Sub Lot 1, of Lots 3, 4, and 7, in Block 2, Cleaverville, with two houses; April 9	10,000
Cottage Grove av, 75 ft s of Egan av, e f, [illegible] 124 ft; April 29	[illegible]
Wilson st, 180 ft w of Marshall st, s f, 50x 125½ ft; June 16	[illegible]

WEST OF OLD CITY LIMITS.

Monroe st, 420 ft w of Western av, s f, 48x 161 9-10 ft; April 23	[illegible]

SPORTING MATTERS.

The Dion-Rudolphe Billiard Match—Score, Dion, 1,500—Rudolphe, 1,070.

Yachting in England—Trotting in Michigan—Cricket.

Billiards.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Cyrille Dion and Rudolphe played another match game at the Hippotheatron, this evening, for $500 and the gate money. The attendance was very large. At the end of the sixth inning Dion had run his game to 378, while Rudolphe's score stood 52. Dion made one run of 165, and others of 99 and 79. Rudolphe's play was very poor, his best runs being 51 and 108. He was very badly treated at times by the spectators. There were 55 innings played, Dion winning by 414 points in the game of 1,500. His average was 27.27, the loser's average being 19.74.

GRAND REOPENING.

The Barnes House billiard rooms, which have lately been entirely refitted and refurnished, under the proprietorship of Mr. Peter Caldwell, will be reopened this evening in grand style. Parker, McDevitt, Kieser, and others will be present and play exhibition games, and a splendid lunch will contribute to the interest and enjoyment of the occasion.

Aquatic.

LONDON YACHTING NEWS.

LONDON, June 17.—The yacht race for the Prince of Wales cup has been postponed till August. Another yacht race occurred yesterday, for two prizes offered by Vice Commodore T. Broadwood, of the Royal and London Yacht Clubs. The course was from Dover to Cowes. It was contested for by yachts of the above-named clubs. The race proved merely a drifting match. The yacht Fessla arrived at Cowes first, at ten minutes past 3, and, consequently, took the first prize. The yacht Guinevre took the second prize, arriving at a quarter to 4, beating the Juila for the second place. Though she arrived at thirty-two minutes past 3, she was placed third by the judges.

COLLEGE ROWING MATCH.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 17.—The race at Seekonk to-day, between the first crew of the Harvard Scientific School and the Brown University Freshmen crew resulted in a victory for the Harvards by half a dozen lengths.

The Turf.

RACING AT JACKSON.

DETROIT, Mich., June 17.—The Jackson races of the State Horse Breeders' Association continued to-day. The first race was open to all comers; the entries were Pilot Temple, of St. Louis; Gray Eagle, of Jackson; Volunteer, of Louisville, and John Morrisey, of Cincinnati. Temple took the race easily, in three straight heats, in 2:32; 2:33¼; 2:33½. Morrissey took second money, and Gray Eagle third. Volunteer was distanced for running.

A double team race followed, for which there were four entries, Vulcan and Mollie Newton, Topsy and Colonel Berry, Elkhart and Frank Spencer, Gay Deceiver and Lady Clifford. The first named team took the race easily, in three straight heats, in 2:56¼; 2:55, and 2:58¼.

A VALUABLE HORSE.

A horse was bought in Maine, a few weeks since, for $400, and, for a five-year old colt, showed good time. He was sold to a Boston merchant for $950. After three days' training at Beacon Park, he made his mile, without urging, in 2:27, and the owner was offered $15,000 for him on the spot.

Cricket.

A CHALLENGE.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

The "Lincoln Park Cricket Club" hereby challenge any eleven men of one club, of no more than forty days organization, resident in Chicago or vicinity. J. A. PETTIGREW,

Secretary, No. 919 North Clark-st.

CHICAGO, June 17, 1870.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

His Investiture as a Knight of St. Michael and St. George.

From the Montreal Herald, June 13.

Previous to the ceremony, on Saturday, Craig street and Victoria Square, opposite the St. Patrick's Hall, and for a long distance on each side of it, were lined with spectators on foot and in carriages, and the flat roofs of some of the houses, and the windows from which any view of the hall could be obtained, were filled with spectators. Guards of honor from the Rifle Brigade, and the Victoria and Prince of Wales, were drawn up in front of the hall. From the top of the hall floated the royal standard, and in Victoria square were placed two steel mountain-guns, which, at the entrance of the Prince into the hall, and at the conclusion of the ceremony, fired a royal salute.

St. Patrick's Hall, admirably adapted to the ceremony by its magnificent proportions, began to fill up a considerable time previous to the hour fixed for the investiture. The arrangement was of rather a Quaker-like order, the ladies being placed by themselves on the seats running at right angles to the dais on which was the throne, the gentlemen occupying the seats at the same end as the gallery. In the centre of the hall a space leading directly to the throne had been left vacant, up which it was intended the procession should advance. The varied colors of the ladies' dresses on each side of this, set off by the black in which the gentlemen appeared, intermixed, it is true, with the scarlet uniforms and the dark green of the officers of the rifle regiments, had a fine effect. In spite of the numerous invitations that had been issued, and which it was feared might cause crowding, no inconvenience was felt, there being ample sitting room for all. About 3 o'clock the sound of the cheers and the strains of the National Anthem gave warning to those in the hall of the arrival of His Excellency the Governor General, and of His Royal Highness, and but a short interval elapsed when Lady Young entered, conducted by Mr. Kimber, Master of Ceremonies, and accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Irvine, Provincial A. D. C., and proceeded to her place on the dais. The Foreign Consuls, in full dress, next entered, and took their seats, which had been reserved for them near the platform. The following were the representatives of foreign powers: Baron Gauthier, Consul General of France; Mr. Dart, Consul General of the United States; Mr. Joseph, Consul for Belgium, and Mr. F. W. Henshaw, Consul for Spain.

The rising of those nearest the stairway gave notice of the approach of the procession, which entered preceded by the Master of Ceremonies, the band of the Rifle Brigade, which had previously taken a position in the gallery, playing a slow march.

As the procession reached the open space opposite the throne, the gentlemen composing it filed off right and left, forming behind the throne and in front of it. When all had entered, His Excellency standing on the steps of the throne, the band of the Rifle Brigade played the national anthem, the thundering of the royal salute from the royal artillery forming a suitable accompaniment. During this time His Royal Highness had taken his position facing His Excellency. Mr. Turville, the Officer of Arms, when the royal salute had been concluded, read, by command of His Excellency, the warrant for the investure of His Royal Highness the Prince Arthur, K. G., K. T., K. P., as a Knight Grand Cross of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

[L. S.] VICTORIA R."

"Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor Sir John Young, Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honorable Order of The Bath, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, greeting:

"Whereas we have been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint our most dear son, Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, to be a Knight Grand Cross of our said most distinguished order; and, whereas, in consequence of the absence of our said most dear son from this our realm, the ceremony of investing him with the insignia of his dignity cannot be personally performed by us, know you that we, of our princely grace and special favor, do hereby authorise and require you, at such time and place as may appear to you most proper and expedient, to proceed in Our Name and on Our Behalf to the Ceremonial of Investing Our said Most Dear Son Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, with the Insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of Our Said Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George in the most distinguished manner, as directed in and by the Statutes of Our said Order, wherein you are to take especial care that nothing be omitted which may redound to the Honor, Splendor and Dignity of Our said Most Distinguished Order, and which may at the same time evince Our Royal Regard for Our said Most Dear Son. And for so doing this shall be your Warrant.

"Given at Our Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, under our sign manual and the seal of the said order, this sixteenth day of April, 1870, in the thirty-third year of our reign.

"By Her Majesty's command,

"GRANVILLE."

The warrant having been read, the Officer of Arms, accompanied by his Esquires, Lieutenant Colonels Bernard and Duchesnay, bearing the proper insignia of investiture, proceeded to where His Royal Highness was standing, who, supported by the Knights Commanders of the order, Sir Alexander T. Galt and Sir Francis Hincks, and preceded by the Officer of Arms and Esquires, advanced to the throne, where the prescribed oath was administered. His Excellency then invested the new Knight Grand Cross with the riband and badge, and delivered to him the Star of the Order, the Officer of Arms delivering the following admonition:

"Receive the Ensign of a Knight Grand Cross of the most distinguished order of St. Michael and St. George. They shall serve as evidence of your great merit, virtue, and loyalty, and of your reception into this order, dedicated to virtue and loyalty. Avail yourself of the order, to the honor of God, to the service of Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of its dependencies, and for the defence thereof."

The royal license and authority to wear the insignia, together with a copy of the Statutes of the Order, were presented to His Royal Highness, and by command of His Excellency the Officer of Arms declared the ceremony concluded. The firing of the royal salute was the signal for the procession reforming, which it did in the order in which it had advanced. The large assemblage began to disperse and the hall was speedily cleared.

A Small-Pox Case.

A Boston paper says: "One of our prominent retail dealers in a department of trade almost exclusively patronized by ladies, recently took passage from Liverpool for home in the steamer City of Brussels. Shortly after starting he fell a victim to small-pox, and when the steamer reached Halifax the sick man was left there, for fear the ship might be detained in quarantine on her arrival in New York harbor. This was rather rough on Halifax, whose inhabitants indignantly protested against this transformation of their city into a small-pox hospital, but, nevertheless, the invalid was well cared for. On his recovery, it is said, the ravages of the disease were so plainly indicated on his face that, instead of coming to Boston, he returned again to Europe. In the meantime his new goods arrived by another vessel, and were opened and advertised. But the report got abroad that the proprietor of the store had the small-pox, that he remained in his store concealed from view, and that the goods must be infected, if not by their owner, at least by the steamer which brought them over. So many of our fashionable ladies, although pining for the sight and possession of the bright and beautiful things included in the unfortunate merchant's importation, suffered themselves to be duped by a stupid rumor, which common sense should have told them must be absurd and impossible."

MURDER AT KANSAS CITY, MO.

Jim Hall, a Notorious Desperado, Kills His Third Man and Wounds His Seventh Victim.

From the Kansas City Bulletin, June 13.

The shooting tragedy of Saturday night was still the theme of street gossip—the excitement of the night before had not yet subsided—when the city was thrown into the most intense excitement by another bloody affray.

The scene of the murder is at the old McLeoud homestead, at the crossing of O. K. Creek, on the old Westport road. This old log house and yard has been used as a beer garden for several seasons, where hundreds gather every Sabbath to drink beer, sing songs, and listen to the brass band. Around the old house a number of tables and benches are arranged under the trees. It was at one of these tables, near the southwest corner of the house, that the desperado was seated, drinking beer with a little bootblack.

When Hanlon entered the garden it was about 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon. He had been drinking some, and was rather merry, but not quarrelsome. In company with a party of his friends, he took more beer, and then turned to the nearest bench and sat down upon the end of it. About the centre sat the drunken bootblack, and beyond him sat Hall, who was giving him more beer. When Hanlon sat down the boy began talking saucily to him, and began to crowd him from the seat, saying he was stronger than a man. This led to the tragedy.

Hanlon turned to the impudent boot-black and tapped him in the face with his fingers, pushing the drunken boy's face round with his hand. At this, Hall spoke up, saying, "Don't touch that boy," to which Hanlon sprung to his feet, at the same time saying to the men standing by, "Give me room, men, give me room," words passing between them of a very insulting character, when Hanlon struck Hall a slap on the nose, and then on the cheek. A struggle then ensued for a cane which Hall generally carried. Hall, letting Hanlon take the cane, suddenly drew a bowie knife, and, with one forcible sweep, plunged about seven inches of it into Hanlon's neck, close to the edge of the left ear. While the knife stuck there for a moment, he gave it a scientific butcher-like twist, so as to completely sever the jugular vein; then coolly drawing forth the reeking, gory blade, he wiped it and stuck it in his belt, and walked away, his friends remarking, "That settles it." Hanlon, after receiving the murderous stab, stood for a moment as if in confusion, holding his head on one side while he put his finger to the wound, which had not begun to bleed much, then suddenly he began to reel and staggered back and fell with his head pillowed at the foot of a tree. Here he still held his fingers to the ghastly cut, while his life's blood gurgled and bubbled forth between his trembling fingers. In fifteen minutes his life had ebbed away amid a crowd of horrified beer-drinkers. A pool of dark, thick blood saturated the ground around and beneath the body.

After Hall left his victim he passed out of the beer garden into the brick-yard and was making rapid retreat towards the Westport Pike, when a party of citizens overtook him and brought him back. On a demand being made for his knife, he refused to surrender it except to his friends, but a tall German succeeded in disarming him.

About this time the excitement became intense, the indignation of the crowd becoming stronger, when a general cry went forth, lynch him! get a rope! string him up! and there is little doubt but he would have terminated his life of crime then and there but for the arrival of Marshal Speers, who had just ridden up on horseback. He at once took charge of the murderer and hurried him out of the garden. Meeting Officer Adams he transferred the prisoner to him and proceeded to counsel and quiet the incensed mob. When the rope was brought the desperado was gone, and was soon locked up in company with the other murderer, Williams.

An inquest was held about 6 p. m. A number of witnesses were examined before a jury, who returned a verdict as follows: "That Timothy Hanlon came to his death by a knife in the hands of James Hall, causing death in fifteen minutes." Coroner Adams and Constable Cockrell had the corpse removed to its home.

Timothy Hanlon was a brick-maker by trade, leaves a wife and two children, all of whom are lying sick in bed. He lives near where he was so brutally murdered. He was a quiet, friendly man, and was universally respected.

James Hall is a painter by trade, and is also a man of family, and lives on Hackberry street. He is regarded as a notorious cut-throat, has killed two other men before this one, and his acquaintances say this is his seventh cutting. The knife he used is recognized as the same one with which he cut up a man on Walnut street about a year ago. He escaped then by a quibble in the law. It remains to be seen whether he will be again turned loose to butcher up his eighth victim.

A Dickens Coincidence.

Mr. Dickens concluded his novel, "Our Mutual Friend," with this paragraph:

"On Friday, the 9th of June, in the present year, Mr. and Mrs. Boffin (in the manuscript dress of receiving Mr. and Mrs. Lammle at breakfast) were in the Southeastern Railway with me in a terribly destructive accident. When I had done what I could to help others, I climbed back into my carriage, nearly turned over a viaduct and caught aslant upon the turn, to extricate the worthy couple. They were much soiled, but otherwise unhurt. The same happy result attended Miss Bella Wilfer on her wedding-day, and Mr. Riderhood inspecting Cradley Headstone's red neckerchief as he lay asleep. I remember, with devout thankfulness, that I can never be much nearer parting company with my readers forever than I was then, until there shall be written against my life the two words with which I have closed this book—THE END."

As though those words were a presentiment of his own fate, the time came to write. "The End" in his illustrious and noble career on the 9th of June, 1870. On that day, just five years after this strange event and its singular anticipation, Mr. Dickens died at his country residence, near London, in the 59th year of his age.

—The Rev. Dr. Whittemore preached what is known as the Flower Sermon, on Whit-Tuesday, at one of the old churches of London. The young persons attending this special service always carry bouquets, and the sermon is on some floral text.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A Revolution in Cookery. Since the introduction of the patent Sea Moss Farine, a complete revolution has taken place in that department of cookery to which were once the luxuries of the desert. The most delicious blanc mange, jellies, custard, Charlotte Russe, light puddings, &c., are produced from this palatable nutriment, at about one-third of the former cost. A great economy of time, as well as money, is effected by its use. The preparations made from it are pronounced by physicians to be the best possible diet for consumptives, dyspeptics, and persons suffering from biliousness and general debility. Convalescents fatten on them, and gain rapidly in muscular strength as well as in flesh. The Sea Moss Farine Company, 53 Park Place, New York, who are manufacturing this article from the best Irish moss, in enormous quantities, produce an array of medical and general testimony in its favor, which is perfectly overwhelming, and must set all doubts of its superiority as an alimentary staple (if any exist) entirely at rest.

The Best and Original Tonic of Iron.—Phosphorus and Calisaya, known as Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The iron restores color to the blood, the phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the calisaya gives a natural, healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, wakefulness, general debility, depression of spirits; also, the best preventative against fever and ague. Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by druggists.

Look at the ruins! Aye, look at the ruins of what were once magnificent sets of teeth, to be seen everywhere in society. Look at them, and ask yourself if it is not marvellous that such destruction is permitted, when, by simply using Sozodont, *any teeth, however fragile*, may be preserved from decay or blemish as long as life lasts.

"Spalding's Glue," useful in every house.

Troublesome Coughs and Colds, Sore Throat and Hoarseness, are speedily cured by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. It gives immediate relief in all Affections of the Lungs by producing a free expectoration of the phlegm which obstructs them, thus quieting the Cough, relieving the inflammation, and giving the diseased organs a chance to heal. Sold by all druggists.

The New Painless Cancer Cure.—The speedy and painless method by which tumors and cancers are removed, at the Chicago Cancer Institute, 218 West Madison-st., make it desirable to patients; board furnished. Pamphlets sent free. Dr. Everson, surgeon in charge.

Salt Rheum cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Paper Hangings and Window shades, latest styles. Paints, oils, glass and brushes, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph-st.

MARRIED.

HUGHES—SARD—Thursday, June 16, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. W. Everts, D. D., John B. Hughes and Maggie L. Sard, daughter of Grange Sard.

☞ Albany (N. Y.) papers please copy.

DIED.

ALEXANDER—At Willow Springs, on the 17th inst., Josie, eldest child of A. N. and Eliza K. Alexander, aged 20 months.

Funeral this afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of H. Alexander, corner of Marshfield avenue and Tyler street.

TURNER—At the Reform School, James M., infant son of Robert and Carrie Turner, aged one month and two days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral to-day, at 2 p. m.

AYARS—On Friday evening, June 17, Lucy H., only daughter of James and Lucy H. Ayars, aged 7 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence, No. [illegible] Prairie-av., at 2 p. m. on Saturday.

AUCTION SALES.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

Regular Saturday's Sale
Of a very large and attractive lot of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Carpets, Pianos, &c., &c.

Elegant Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Black Walnut and Oak Dining Chairs, Sofas, Lounges, Bureaus, Hat Racks, Book Cases, Mirrors, Engravings, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Office Desks, Bedsteads, Carpets, Crockery, open lots.
1 elegant Velvet and Stripe Rep Parlor Suite, without reserve. 5 Pianos.
On SATURDAY, June 18, at 9½ o'clock.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

WATCHES.

Genuine Jurgensen Lever,	$375.00
Piquet 1-5 Second Stem Winding,	250.00
Favre Brandt 1-4 Second Stem Winding,	275.00
Gents' Heavy Gold Stem Winding,	65.00
Ladies' Heavy Gold Stem Winding,	60.00
Ladies' Diamond Set Lever,	40.00
Ladies' Fine 18-K. Frosted,	65.00
Ladies' Fine Hunting Lever,	25.00
Ladies' Fine Hunting Lever,	20.00
Gents' Heavy Gold Geneva,	27.00
4-oz. Silver Genuine Waltham,	22.00
4-oz. Silver Genuine Elgin,	27.00
Gents' Gold Chr'tr Bal Waltham	48.00
Gents' Silver Levers,	10.00
New Fine Gold Chain,	1.25

Among recent consignments are lines of these Goods, which we offer at private sale, at the above low prices.

Sales of Watches and Jewelry every evening by Auction.

J. B. CHAMBERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
Corner Clark and Madison-sts.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Regular Saturday's Sale,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.
AT AUCTION,
By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., on SATURDAY, June 18, at 9½ o'clock, at their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

GREEN TEAS AND SUGAR,
AT AUCTION.
By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
On SATURDAY, June 18, at 10 o'clock, at their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

5,000 lbs. HUSKS,
For Mattress Makers,
AT AUCTION.
By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., on SATURDAY, June 18, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

Carpets, Yankee Notions, Hardware, Table Cutlery, Silver-Plated Ware, Glass, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., on TUESDAY, June 21, at 9½ o'clock, at their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS, HATS, STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,
AT AUCTION,
By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., on WEDNESDAY, June 22, at 9½ o'clock, at their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Clothing, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., on THURSDAY, June 23, at 9½ o'clock, at their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

DEARBORN THEATRE.
GRAND MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON.
And to-night last performance of the excellent and very laughable bill for this week. The famed LAURIS in their celebrated pantomime,
THE FIRE FIEND.
THE GREAT JUGGLING ACT.
JOE MURPHY'S EXCRUCIATING DUTCH SONGS AND DANCES.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
THE GREAT ORIGINAL SPADE DANCE, &c.
A beautiful colored Lauri Pantomime Card will be given to each child attending the Matinee.
MONDAY—Entire change of programme. The great Pantomime JOY, &c.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.
GEO. D. MARTIN............Lessee.
Second Week of the Grand Spectacular Triumph,
THE GREEN HUNTSMAN.
The famous
RITA SANGALI,
received nightly with enthusiastic plaudits. The
Blandowski Imperial Ballet Troupe
in new and brilliant dances.
The Grand Transformation Scene,
the perfection of scenic art.
☞ Seats may be secured a week in advance.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2 p. m.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.
FRANK E. AIKEN.........Proprietor and Manager.
This (Saturday) afternoon GRAND MATINEE, at 2½, evening at 8 o'clock, the last great success, Tennyson's
DORA; Or, The Farmer's Will.
Mrs. THOS. BARRY as..........DORA
Mr. W. J. LeMOYNE as..........FARMER ALLEN
To conclude with the HAUNTED MAN.
Great preparations for the SEA OF ICE.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Continued success of the
EMERSON MINSTRELS.
An entire change of programme, introducing
BILLY EMERSON,
In his original and mirth-provoking act, entitled the
OLD CLOTHES DEALER.
Every evening and at the SATURDAY MATINEE.

BASKET PICNIC
OF
Christ Church Sunday School,
Saturday, June 18,
By the Illinois Central Railroad, to LARNED GROVE, via Calumet. Trains leave Central Depot at 10 a. m. and Twenty-Second-st. at 10:15 a. m. Trains return at 1:14, 4:40 and 5:20 p. m.
Tickets to the Grove are also good on Hyde Park Trains, leaving Central Depot at 12:10 and 3 p. m., and Twenty-Second-st. at 12:20 and 3:15 p. m. All trains stop at Fairview and Oakland.
Tickets to be had of members of the School, and of Porter & Foster, 87 Clark-st.

DAILY EXCURSIONS
On the the most beautiful lake in the world. The steamer Sarah Van Epe leaves Clark-st. bridge for cribs at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m., return 12:30 and 6 p. m.; on Sunday at 2 and 8 for Hyde Park; on Saturday nights at 8, with Wedgewood's band for dancing. Fare 50c for round trip. This boat can be chartered reasonable.

EDUCATIONAL.
DYHRENFURTH
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Open all the year round. Office 116 and 118 Randolph-st. A first class, preparatory, and high school are affiliated to it.

BOARDING AND LODGING.
18 THIRD-AV., TWO BLOCKS FROM POST Office—Pleasant furnished rooms, gas, closets, bath, &c., with good table; reduced to $5.50. Day board, $4.
47 EAST HARRISON-ST., NEAR WABASH-AV.—Parties desiring good rooms and board accommodated in a private family. Modern conveniences.
50 QUINCY-ST. — TWO PLEASANT FRONT rooms, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Also a few side rooms.
62 CENTRE-AV.—A VERY DESIRABLE ROOM, furnished or unfurnished, can be secured, with board, by applying to MRS. BROWN. No other boarders.
89 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—ROOMS, WITH OR without board, in a private family. Also, two small tenements, suitable for housekeeping, rear of 91; rent $10.
96 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms, with board, at this convenient and desirable location. Large closets, gas and bath.
139 WABASH-AV.—TWO OR THREE NICELY furnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen or ladies, with first-class board.
167 WABASH-AV.—ONE FURNISHED FRONT room to rent, for gentleman and wife, single gentleman, or young ladies. Day board $4.50.
200 ERIE-ST., CORNER OF LA SALLE, TEN minutes walk from Court House—A suite of rooms suitable for gentleman and wife, or four gents.
231 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board and accommodations for a gentleman and wife and two or three young men; also day board. References required.
251 WEST MONROE-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED front room for three gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Marble top furniture. Good board and every convenience.
263 WEST MADISON-ST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, with or without board, in a first-class private family. Terms reasonable. References required.
296 WABASH-AV.—A FEW DAY BOARDERS wanted; table first-class; location the best in the city; terms reasonable; one room furnished or unfurnished.
348 WABASH-AV.—ONE NICE ROOM SUITable for a gentleman and wife; also one single room. One or two day boarders. References exchanged.
HUBBARD-COURT, CORNER OF STATE-ST.—Some nicely furnished front rooms for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen, with first-class board, can now be obtained at E. WOOD'S. Charges reasonable.
SUBURBAN BOARD—PLEASANT ROOMS AND board in a private family, at an elegant country seat in Hyde Park. [illegible] Address H. B., care Tribune office.
WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—For gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, in a small private family; house new and nicely furnished; terms very moderate. Address S A B, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.
BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND SISTER, with front rooms and chambers, in a private family, where there are few or no other boarders. South side, north of Twelfth-st. References exchanged. Address O I M, Tribune office.
BOARD—IN COTTAGE GROVE, AND CONVENIENT to Hyde Park train, comfortable board and unfurnished rooms, in private family, for a lady and son of 8 years. References exchanged. Address E W, [illegible]
BOARD—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF piano and vocal music wishes board in exchange for lessons. References exchanged. Address Miss DU PAGE, Tribune office.
BOARD—A GERMAN LADY WISHES A HOME during the summer. Would give in return French, German, and music lessons. L S, Tribune office.
BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN, GERMAN, IN a private family. Address, with terms, DALTON, Tribune office.
BOARD—BOARDERS PROCURED FOR PRIVATE families, &c., in all parts of the city. Apply to SWIFT & CO., 85 Washington-st., Room 5.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
FOR SALE—AND TO RENT—PIANOS, AT $0 AND upwards; one Lighte's best, with stool and cover, cheap; one organ, with two banks of keys and stops, and rosewood case; [illegible] at the [illegible] Piano Factory, 75 Marlboro, near Washington, by J. PRESTON.

CITY REAL ESTATE.
FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON TWENTY-SECOND-st., near Reuben-st. [illegible] OLINGER & BALLARD, Real Estate Brokers, Room 3 First National Bank Building, corner Washington and State-sts.
FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST PROPERTY ON [illegible]—Two lots on Wabash-av., east front, near [illegible]. KEELER BROS., 121 South Clark-st.
FOR SALE—VALUABLE BUSINESS LOT, 42 BY 98 feet on the corner of [illegible] and Wells-sts. [illegible] OLINGER & BALLARD, Real Estate Brokers, Room [illegible] National Bank Building, corner Washington and State-sts.
FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE LOT, [illegible] feet on the corner of Wabash-av. and Twenty-fifth-st. Will be sold cheap. OLINGER & BALLARD, Real Estate Brokers, Room 3 First National Bank Building corner Washington and State-sts.
FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., 120 FEET SOUTH of Jackson-st., house, and lot, 40x175; east front; at a bargain. A fine business property in the centre of the city, worth [illegible]; [illegible]. Will sell part. A very desirable lot on the corner of Quincy and [illegible] in rear of Dearborn. PALMER & MARBLE, No. 11 Metropolitan Block.
FOR SALE—WENTWORTH-AV., NEAR THIRTY-first-st., east front, 25x125 feet. Price $1,200. Small payment down. Apply to J. CARBUTT, 34 Washington-st.
FOR SALE—PARK-AV., 29 FEET FROM UNION Park, one of the most desirable residences to be found on the West Side, consisting of lot 30x125, two-story frame house, brick basement, containing 10 rooms, [illegible] good barn, and grounds in fine order. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to J. CARBUTT, 34 Washington-st.
FOR SALE—LINCOLN PARK LOTS. LOTS fronting Orchard, Halsted, and Burling-sts., between Sophia and Asylum, at $800 and $750 each. Terms, ¼ cash, balance in 2 years, interest at 8 per cent. WM. D. KERFOOT, 89 Washington-st.
FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—THE HOUSE AND lot northwest corner of Lake and Washtenaw-sts. [illegible] J. S. JOHNSTON, at 62 and 64 Michigan-av.
FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED city property, one of the best fruit farms in Illinois, situated sixty miles from Chicago, three-quarters of a mile from railroad station and a town of 1,500 people; fine house and good barn; some 1,000 apple trees, 1,000 cherry and about the same amount of pears and other small fruits in proportion. L. A. GILBERT, 129 LaSalle-st.
FOR SALE—124 FEET ON WOOD-ST., CLOSE TO Madison-st. Cheap. Easy terms. Apply to EDWARD C. WALLER, No. 6 Union Building, 129 LaSalle-st.
FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO HOUSES and lots. Cottage and lots (in city of Chicago), renting for $20 per month, for a quarter section of farm land between Elgin and Aurora, on Fox River. Will assume mortgage and pay cash difference if any. Call on owner, GRANGER, 126 South Clark-st.
FOR SALE—TEN ACRES OF LAND, JUST EAST of Central Park. The cheapest property in the market. Anyone desiring a good and sure-paying investment, will find it to their advantage to examine this property. Apply to EDWARD C. WALLER, No. 6 Union Building, 129 LaSalle-st.
FOR SALE—A HANDSOME NEW THREE-story and basement brick residence; first-class in every respect, on the West Side, within three squares of Union Park. Has all the modern improvements, and good brick barn in rear. Nominal payment within a year [illegible]. Apply to EDWARD C. WALLER, No. 6 Union Building, 129 LaSalle-st.
FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—HOUSE AND LOT on Judd-st., with all modern improvements, containing 11 rooms, large bath-room, store-room and closets, with barn in rear. Address J. G. VIBERT, 423 South Wells-st.
FOR SALE—80x120 FEET, WITH BRICK BUILDing, northeast corner Cass and Michigan-sts., below its value, for this month. HUBBARD & JACKSON, 151 Dearborn-st.
FOR SALE—COTTAGE, WITH LOT 25 BY 120, ON Butterfield-st., near Twenty-ninth-st. Price, $2,200—$300 cash down, balance in monthly payments; also, 25 by 161 on State-st., between Fortieth and Forty-first-st., 25 by 161 on Wabash-av., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-st. 10 lots on Egan-av., corner Stewart-av. 25 by 161 on Wabash-av., between Fortieth and Forty-first-st. 10 lots on Fullerton-av., near Milwaukee-av. Small payments down, balance in monthly payments. A. R. WING & CO., Real Estate Office, 96 Washington-st., Rooms 1 and 2.
FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON WABASH-AV., near Van Buren-st., 25x107 feet. House and lot on Wabash-av., between Congress and Harrison-st., 25x170 feet, $34,000. House and lot on Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st., 26 feet, $16,000. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.
FOR SALE—A NEW NEAT TWO-STORY FRAME house of 10 rooms, brick foundation; hot and cold water bath, marble mantels, and lot, No. 1286 Indiana-av. Price, $6,000; $1,500 cash, $1,500 in one year, $1,500 in two years, balance in three or five years. Immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.
FOR SALE—FIVE YEARS, SIX PER CENT—Good lots on Twenty-third, Alexander, Bushnell, McGregor, Twenty-fifth, Kossuth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Buildan, Archer-av., Shurtleff-av., Butterfield, Hanover, Butler, Wallace and Wentworth-avs. Prices low. Title perfect. A small payment down. Five years six per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 118 Monroe-st.
FOR SALE—TWO NEW COTTAGES AND LOTS on Shurtleff-av., corner of Douglas-place. Price, $2,000 each; $200 down; monthly payments, five years, six per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 118 Monroe-st.
FOR SALE—WELLS-ST.—25x75 FEET ON WELLS-st., near Monroe-st., at an extraordinary bargain. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 126 Dearborn-st., Room 1.
FOR SALE—ON RIVER-ST., A FIRST-CLASS four-story brick store, 22 feet front, (with street and river frontage) now rented to first-class tenants for $2,500 per annum, for 5 years. A splendid chance for a choice investment in paying central property. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 126 Dearborn-st., Room 1.
FOR SALE—ONLY $5 DOWN, $1 PER WEEK, no interest, no taxes, high, dry lots, close to depot; fare 10 cts. C. W. DEAN, Room 16, 100 Washington-st.
FOR SALE—EIGHTY ACRES, BETWEEN DOUGlas Park and Riverside, fronting on the Southwestern Plank Road and adjacent to the railroad. Very cheap. 20 acres in Section 3, 29, 13, fronting on Kinzie-st., and near Central Park. 13½ acres on Lake-st., east of Central Park. Very cheap, and on easy terms. 20 acres on West Madison-st., on the road from Oak Park to Riverside, $400 per acre. SCOVILLE & HARVEY, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.
FOR SALE—THIRD-AV., NEAR JACKSON-ST., and with a frontage on Dearborn-st., soon to be extended, a very desirable piece of improved property. We have for sale many desirable pieces of business property on State-st., Madison-st., Wells-st., &c., to which we call attention of parties seeking investments. SCOVILLE & HARVEY, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.
FOR SALE—CHEAP—FINE DOUBLE HOUSE and lot, on Park-av., near Robey-st. JOHN G. NICHOLSON, Real Estate Office, 131 Dearborn-st.
FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST.—COTTAGE OF 6 rooms, with lot 25x125 feet, No. 902 West Lake-st. A [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.
FOR SALE—WEST MONROE-ST.—125x125 FEET, [illegible] corner Monroe and Honore-sts. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.
FOR SALE—FOUR ACRES OF BEAUTIFUL grove, on Green Bay road, north of Lincoln Park, already subdivided, and will retail at a large profit. Will divide if required. Terms easy. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.
FOR SALE—LAKE-AV.—100x150 FEET ON THE east side of Lake-av., near Thirty-eighth-st. Splendid view of the lake. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.
FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, 10 rooms (with hot and cold water), all modern improvements, stone steps, stone sidewalk, [illegible] Adams-st., near Jefferson Park. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.
FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE OF 9 rooms, and lot 25x125, east front, on Hoyne-st., near Jackson. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.
FOR SALE—ONE ACRE ON COTTAGE GROVE-av., between Forty-third and Forty-fourth-sts., 132x330. Must be sold to-day. J. H. KEELER, 128 South Clark-st.
FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—COTTAGE, CONtaining 5 rooms, No. 120 North Morgan-st.
FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. AND STATE-ST., between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh-sts.; price $50 per foot, on liberal terms, or $45 per foot cash; lots 25x161, title beyond question; a full certified copy of the abstract with deed to every purchaser. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 126 Dearborn-st., Room 1.
FOR SALE—CHOICE INSIDE PROPERTY. Cottage Grove-av., between Forty-third and Forty-fourth-sts., 125x330 feet; price $7,000. Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st., east front, 25x180 feet; price $9,500. Indiana-av., southwest corner Douglas Place, 75x178¼ feet; price $5,000. Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., east front, 25x178¼ feet; price $2,250. Wells-st., near Monroe-st., 20x80 feet, with improvements; price $18,000. River-st., near Bridge, 4-story brick, 30 feet front; price $40,000; rents for $5,000 per annum; a fine investment. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 126 Dearborn-st., Room 1.
FOR SALE—10 ACRES, FRONTING ON FORTY-seventh-st., near Stock Yards. A decided bargain. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.
FOR SALE—DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT HINSdale, on the C., B. & Q. R. R., 18 miles from Chicago, at an elevation of about 175 feet above the lake. Railroad facilities and accommodations best of any suburb in the West. Houses, lots, and acre property. Prices low. Terms easy. We make this a specialty. For particulars and free transportation, apply to CHAS. B. HOLMES, 164 Washington-st.
FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT IN HARLEM, within 12 rods of the depot, 8 rooms, well and cistern. Address D. GUTTIL, Elgin, Ill., or A. FORTER, Harlem.
FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAINS IN COOK County are now found at Englewood, three miles south of city limits, where 21 daily passenger and accommodation trains stop each way, to and from the city. Fare 10 cents. Lots, $300; easy terms. HULBURD & CO., 79 LaSalle-st.
FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—THREE BLOCKS from brick school house, 2½ acres choice land, for subdivision, at rock bottom prices. HULBURD & CO., 79 LaSalle-st.
FOR SALE—NORTH EVANSTON LOTS—I WILL sell for monthly payments, beautiful lots on Prairie-av., fronting Evergreen Park, within 3 minutes' walk of depot, school and store. At $10 per front foot by 150 feet deep. Graded streets and alleys, good sidewalks; six trains a day each, and commutation fare the same as Evanston. C. R. BROWNE, Room 13, 139 Washington-st.
FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—5 ACRES on Junction-av. or Sixty-third-st., near Cottage Grove-av. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
FOR SALE—COUNTRY HOME—PRAIRIE COTtage, with two acres of choice gardening land, on which I have raised at the rate of 400 bushels of onions to the acre, and on which are apple trees, pear trees, cherry trees, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, [illegible] Crystal Lake Flag Station, on the Fox River Railroad, in a good neighborhood, within a few rods of a splendid school building, and about a mile from Crystal Lake village, and Crystal Lake, one of the most beautiful sheets of water in the world. This will make a convenient country home for a Chicago business man, as the train leaves there for Chicago at 7:30 a. m., and returns at 7:20 p. m., thus taking him from and leaving him at his own door. The whole thing goes for $1,200 on easy terms. Possession given immediately. Apply by letter, or in person, to H. F. GIBBS, Crystal Lake, McHenry County, Ill.
FOR SALE—FRUIT LAND—160 ACRES IN JEFferson County, Ill., the best of fruit and winter wheat soil; good log house; splendid spring of soft water; elegant timber, at low price. Terms easy. For full description apply to P. O. Box 173, Mt. Vernon, Jefferson County, Ill.
FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—200 ACRES OF choice, well-selected land, near Winnebago City, Faribault County, Minn., with perfect title. Will trade for Chicago real estate or Cook County land. For further particulars, address the owner, JAS. WINTERINGHAM, [illegible], Kane County, Illinois, who has held the land 11 years.
FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO CITY Property—A farm within an hour's travel of Chicago, of 100 acres, 10 of which in timber; good house, barns, orchard, and running water; title perfect. Also, a farm of 40 acres, well improved, ½ mile from the depot. PAUL SOBOLESKI, 138 Dearborn-st.
FOR SALE—$3,500—20 ACRES GOOD DRY land, 8 miles south of the city limits, only $175 per acre; 5 years time at 7 per cent on large part of purchase money. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 126 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.
WANTED—REAL ESTATE—I WANT TO BUY A lot, 25 feet front, between Twenty-second and Thirty-second-sts., east of State-st.; must be a bargain. Address, giving location, price, and terms, H W, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.
PARTNER WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE AND retail liquor business, situated on one of the best corners on the North Side, connected with a capacity [illegible] Apply to F. HORSTH, corner Kinzie and Wells-sts.
PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000, TO JOIN the advertiser, who is a practical brewer, in the purchase and working of a nice brewery in an inland city. Large ale demand; rare chance. Address BREWER, Tribune office.
PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN, WITH a few hundred dollars, can purchase a half interest in a new invention that will pay big. Call at 86 Dearborn-st., Room 3.
PARTNER WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE AND retail liquor house. Address, with real name, stating amount of cash and capital at hand, E, Tribune office.
PARTNERS WANTED—WITH $300 TO $5,000. Unrivalled business chance. Best of references. CLOTHIER & BASSETT, 132 South Clark-st.

TO LEASE.
TO LEASE—80 ACRES OF GRASS LAND, WELL fenced. W. R. SOUND, Home Insurance office, 85 LaSalle-st.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
Miscellaneous.
WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS FOR the most valuable and attractive series of subscription works published. [illegible] for the Northwest, 121 and 123 State-st. WM. H. SHEPARD, Manager.
WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS WAITERS AT the Continental Oyster House and Dining Rooms, 73 Clark-st., opposite Court House. Wages, $40 per month. J. L. SMITH, Manager.
WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS CAN MAKE from $5 to $10 a day. For particulars inquire at 173 Dearborn-st. for 3 days.
WANTED—10 SAW-MILL HANDS, 25 SWEDES and Germans, to go Monday; work in the State. Free transportation. Apply at 31? East Randolph-st. ADLER & ANGELL.
WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FEW MEN OF business address. Situation permanent. Salary or large commission. Apply to VIRTUE & YORSTON, 154 and 156 East Madison-st.
WANTED—200 RAILROAD HANDS ON THE grade, and trackbayers, also for station work at from 18 to 20 per yard; farm hands, men for general work at $30 per month and board. [illegible] SCANDINAVIAN EMIGRANT AGENCY, 108 South Wells, and 14 North Clark-st., Room 1, up stairs.
WANTED—25 GOOD RAILROAD HANDS FOR [illegible], Ill.; fare advanced, 20 men for [illegible]; 6 granite-cutters to St. Paul. Wages $2.25. Leave to-night. Apply 229 South LaSalle, and 58 East Kinzie-st.
WANTED—LABORERS FOR PORTAGE LAKE and Duluth. Go to-night. Also, good saw mill men and farm hands, at 105 South LaSalle-st.
WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS AT $2.00 and $2.25 per day; also, 10 saw mill and 20 for canal at $30 per month. R. F. CHRISTIAN, 20 East Randolph-st.
Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS FOR Our Home Physician, and other popular subscription books. Unusual inducements to good canvassers. W. T. KEENER, 134? [illegible]-st., Chicago, Ill.
WANTED—THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW ready to correspond with some first-class hardware house or manufacturing establishment with a view to engage as travelling agent. Well posted in the business, and through the States of Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and the Territories. Can give best of references. Address for one week, N, care Crawford House, Ackley, Iowa.
WANTED—THREE OR FOUR ENERGETIC MEN to canvass for the Howe Sewing Machine; liberal inducements to live men. Apply at the HOWE OFFICE, 10 Clark-st.
WANTED—TRAVELLING SALESMEN TO TAKE light samples of staple goods. Liberal commission to parties having an established trade. Address PAPER, Tribune office.
WANTED—SALESMEN WHO WILL WORK FOR $12 per week, to be increased with experience. F. W. BRADFIELD, 107 LaSalle-st.
WANTED—3 ACTIVE MEN FOR OUR HOUSE. Good wages and permanent employment. Also 2 as solicitors and collectors. J. H. GLYNCH, over 175½ South Clark-st.
WANTED—A SMART, ENERGETIC YOUNG man, who can speak German, as salesman in a boot and shoe store. Must understand the business. Apply at 181 North Clark-st.
Trades.
WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GRAINER AND sign painter can have constant employment and good wages by applying to WOLCOTT & CO., 22? Farnham-st., Omaha.
WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-CLASS cracker baker, one acquainted in all its branches, to take charge of a steam bakery. Address, with references, JAMES C. GARDNER, Minneapolis, Minn.
WANTED—TWO GOOD CABINET MAKERS. Permanent situations will be given to two good steady workmen. CROWLEY & HARRIS, Furniture Dealers, Kokomo, Ind.
WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—SIX CABINET-makers to work on sewing machine cases. Also, three benchers. F. R. WOLFINGER, 208 Van Buren-st., corner Franklin.
WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DYER FOR A woollen mill near the city. Address or apply to LOUIS I. HOUARD & CO., 30 South Water-st.
WANTED—10 SADDLE HANDS AND 10 COLLAR makers. Address GRANT & McLEAN, 300 Lake-st.
WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE PAINTER, IMmediately. Address BRIGHTON & UPSON, Marshalltown, Iowa.
WANTED—A PRACTICAL PRINTER TO GO in the country. One who understands estimating on jobs. Apply to BOUNDS & KANE, 26 State-st., Chicago.
WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS JOURNEYMAN barber, at 182 Washington-st.
WANTED—TO-DAY, LITHOGRAPH ENGRAVer, carpenters to go North, farm hands, &c. Good wages. CLOTHIER & BASSETT, 132 South Clark-st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.
Miscellaneous.
WANTED—TO-DAY—AT THE LADIES' HELP Exchange, 3 steamboat cooks, 2 canal boat cooks, 1 dressmaker, 3 family cowers, 2 sewing room girls, 2 ladies to travel West, 3 girls to pack jewelry, 3 to canvass, 2 to label bottles, 2 housekeepers, 2 sales-ladies. 162 East Madison-st., Room 13.
Domestics.
WANTED—A GOOD WILLING GIRL TO WASH, iron, and assist in working, at 272 Erie-st.
WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL—FOR GENEral house work. The highest wages given. Call at the second house south of Brook-st., on the left hand side of Lake-av., Oakland, city limits south.
WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN TO GO to a country town to do general housework; a good home for the right person; American or English preferred. Call at 83 LaSalle-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock to-day.
WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Must be a good cook, washer and ironer. A good home and good wages for a competent person. Apply at 367 West Jackson-st.
WANTED—A COMPETENT, RELIABLE GIRL to take care of children and do second work. No very young girls need apply, or any that have not been accustomed to children. Apply on Saturday morning at 384 West Washington-st.
WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 37 Davis-st., first door west of Western-av.
WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—AT 335 NORTH Clark-st., a good girl. None that cannot come well recommended need apply.
WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, TO COOK, WASH, and iron. Apply at 115 South Franklin-st.
WANTED—TWO GIRLS IN THE KITCHEN. Apply to T. ANDREWS, 133 Dearborn-st.
WANTED—A GOOD WASHER AND IRONER at the Alten House, 54 and 56 Sherman-st.
WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, COOK AND SECond girl; those who have lived in first-class boarding houses. 245 Wabash-av.
WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN RESTAUrant cook. None but first-class need apply, at Opal Dining Rooms, corner of Wells and Randolph-sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.
AN OLD-ESTABLISHED CORNER GROCERY store on West Side, with stock and fixtures, for sale very cheap, on account of going to Europe. Good location and good business. Must be sold in ten days. Address G F, Tribune office.
A STEAM FLOURING MILL FOR SALE OR EXchange for city property, with four (4) run of burrs, and all machinery complete for custom or merchant work. [illegible] Inquire of PHELPS & WIGHT, Room 6, Reynolds Block.
A BAR-ROOM IN FIRST RATE LOCATION AND a capacity [illegible] for sale. Apply at 122 South Clark-st., Chicago.
A RESTAURANT AND CONFECTIONERY, IN good location, on South Side, for sale. Inquire at dye-stuffs store, No. 132 East Madison-st.
A BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE AT 121 EAST Adams-st.—15 furniture and one-year's lease; 16 nice rooms. Would continue also 25 good boarders. Inquire as above.
BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY, AND ICE CREAM Saloon for sale on account of ill health. Good bargain. Apply on premises 335 West Randolph-st.
FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS for sale. For particulars inquire at 65 State-st.
GROCERY—LARGE TRADE; PRICE $4,000. Retail bakery, excellent trade, price $1,000; for sale or exchange. CHAMBERLINE & MACKENNEY, 185 Washington-st.
HARDWARE STOCK FOR SALE AT A BARgain, in a country town, about 60 miles from Chicago. Only store in the place, and doing a good business. Liberal discount made to a cash buyer. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Inquire of 160 State-st., Chicago, Ill.
HOTEL FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property or a good improved farm worth about $10,000. [illegible] N. S. BOYDEN, 125 Dearborn-st.
IN A LARGE AND RAPIDLY GROWING CITY, in Central Illinois, for sale, the stock, fixtures and good will of a large wholesale and retail dry goods house; liberal terms to a responsible party; moderate capital only required, as the business is mostly done for cash; the oldest established house in the place. Address T, Tribune office. Parties answering the above will make use of their own names and address.
MEAT MARKET FOR SALE, IN A GOOD THORoughfare, the owner wishing to leave business and going to Europe. Inquire at 236 South Wells-st. R. ABRAHAM.
SALOON FOR SALE—CHEAP—FIRST-RATE stand, 130 East Washington-st. Apply to JAMES EGAN, 136 East Madison-st.
SALOON—ONE OF THE VERY BEST IN THE city for cash or exchange for city property. Rare chance. N. S. BOYDEN, 125 Dearborn-st.
THAT WELL-KNOWN PROPERTY, THE ST. Louis Hotel, for sale or lease, in the city of New Orleans, occupying on St. Louis-st. the entire front of the block between Chartres and Royal-sts. (320 feet), and extending through the centre block 320 feet deep to Toulouse-st., including the old Citizens' Bank Buildings on Toulouse-st. The hotel is in good repair for the opening of business, and is capable of accommodating 300 guests. This property will be sold on very favorable terms, and if not sold by July 1, 1870, will be leased at a moderate rent for a term of years. Apply at Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, or at First National Bank, Chicago.
THE BEST LOCATED LUNCH ROOM, WITH bar and cigar stand attached. The best bargain ever offered in Chicago. Lease worth more than they are asking for it. Apply at Room 12, 98 Washington-st.
TWO VALUABLE PATENT RIGHTS, BOTH OF which are in practical operation, for sale. Reason for selling, no time to attend to them. A. J. BRIGGS, 141 South Sangamon-st.
WE HAVE A SPLENDID BUSINESS CHANCE for a man with small capital. Call and examine. RAINFORTH & CO., 96 Washington-st., Room 11.
$6,000—PROPERTY IN THE HEART OF THE city to be exchanged for boots and shoes or part hats and caps. Address BOOTS & SHOES, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.
FOR SALE—PRICE, $250—AN EXTRA NICE family or driving mare, 6 years old. Full of spirit, yet easy to handle. Can be seen at the depot, No. 20 West Eighteenth-st.
FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A THOROUGH-bred Blackhawk stallion, 6 years old, fast, gentle, and well broke. GEO. H. HESS, 120 Clark-st.
FOR SALE—A QUIET FAMILY HORSE. APPLY to T. R. MORRIS, 129 Dearborn-st.
FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—3 NEW LEATHER shifting-rail top buggies; also, very nice phaeton for horse or pair of horses. Address PHAETON, Tribune office.
FOR SALE—A GOOD HORSE; ALSO HAY BY the bale or car load, delivered to any part of the city. Apply 180 and 182 Washington-st., Government Good Depot.
FOR SALE—ONE TWO-SEATED BUSINESS wagon, at low price, if taken at once, for cash; also harness. 75 West Randolph-st.
FOR SALE—CHEAP—SPAN OF SMALL MULES to be sold this day at 133 South State-st.
FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND DEMOcrat top buggy. Can be seen at 85 Monroe-st.
FOR SALE—HORSES, BUGGIES AND EXPRESS wagons at Auction, to-day (Saturday), at 10 a. m., at CREGAR'S stable, corner of Ohio and LaSalle-sts.
NEW SLIDE-SEAT TOP BUGGY, BROWN'S make, for sale. Will sell cheap for cash, or will exchange for light single buggy, horse, or horses. Can be seen at Novelty Carriage Works.
WANTED—A GOOD HORSE, BUGGY AND harness, will trade State-st. lot for same. Address PETERSON, 127 State-st.

FINANCIAL.
FOR SALE—$3,500 10 PER CENT NOTES, 8 AND 21 months to run. Secured on first-class improved inside business property. Principals need answer. TH D, Tribune office.
MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate. Also, about $10,000 to loan on improved farm lands in Illinois, in sums of $1,000 and upwards. F. G. WELLS & CO., 98 Madison-st., Rooms 13 and 14.
MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture and jewelry, by PALMER, Room 12, Reynolds Block, southwest corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts.
$3,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY property, for 3 years, at market rate. J. E. BURCHELL & CO., 128 Washington-st.

MACHINERY.
FOR SALE—ENGINES, PORTABLE, STATIONary, hoisting, and marine, 4 to 30-horse; Dovey's hoist [illegible] threshing engines. H. M. AMES, 79 South Canal-st.
FOR SALE—TWO 12x24, ONE 10x20, ONE 10x24 engines, one tug, one tub, one 4x8 stationary engine, several second-hand engines and boilers, by W. A. JAMES & CO., 290 Lake-st.
FOR SALE—CHEAP—A TWELVE-HORSE POWER engine, boiler, and long smoke-pipe; all in thorough running order and ready; only been used 4 years; can be seen running at SPALDING & LAMONTE'S, 180 Lake-st.

LOST AND FOUND.
LOST—A CHILD'S PLAIN GOLD RING. "PET" engraved inside. Value of the ring paid for the return to Tribune office.
LOST—OR STOLEN—A SMALL MEXICAN DOG, with bells. Any one returning it to 128 Lake-st., Photograph Gallery, will be well rewarded.
LOST—$5 REWARD—LAST EVENING ABOUT 8 o'clock, on State, between Madison and Monroe, a small black and tan terrier, answers to the name of Billy; had on collar and lock, with medal attached with tiny name and number. The above reward will be paid for its return to A. L. GIBSON, 47 Madison.

INSTRUCTION.
SITUATION WANTED—AS VISITING TUTOR, by a highly educated gentleman, late Professor of a European University. Address A F, 100, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
Miscellaneous.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as porter, where he can make himself generally useful. Address H M R, Tribune office.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD BARkeeper, to go out in the country [illegible] PARKS, 160 Twenty-second-st.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as bookkeeper, or assistant [illegible] Call or address [illegible]
SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man, lately arrived from Germany, speaks French and German perfectly [illegible] small salary. Address T T, 104 Tribune office.
Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
SITUATION WANTED—TO WHOLESALE house—By a druggist of experience, a young man, in a wholesale house [illegible] part of the time, if desired. DRUGS, Tribune office.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN in a wholesale or retail grocery or [illegible] several years of experience. Good references. Address WAREHOUSE, Tribune office.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN WHO speaks German and English [illegible] either of them, with [illegible] best of references given if required. Moderate salary. S W N, care South Post Office, West Randolph-st.
SITUATION WANTED—A MERCANTILE [illegible] about closing business, desires a situation, by [illegible] who has been in their employ [illegible] references. Address [illegible]TON, Tribune office.
SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, 18 years of age, well acquainted with [illegible] mathematics, as well as with German, English, wishes to find [illegible] house; references as required. [illegible] office.
Trades.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL baker, city or country, [illegible] lection to assist at cakes. Address [illegible] Tribune office.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A [illegible] draughtsman, for three [illegible] month. Address ARCHITECT, Tribune office.
SITUATION WANTED—[illegible] German gardener. Address [illegible]
Coachmen, &c.
SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE, with no encumbrance; man as [illegible] woman cook or first-class [illegible] ferred. Call, or address JAMES [illegible]
SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG coachman. He understands the care [illegible] carriage; well acquainted in the city [illegible] reference. Address W, Tribune office.
SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN [illegible] private family, by a young [illegible] reference can be given. [illegible]
SITUATION WANTED—BY A [illegible] lately from Canada, to look after [illegible] to make himself generally useful [illegible] Best of references. Apply to [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.
Miscellaneous.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A [illegible] strong, first-class wet nurse. [illegible] SMITH at 347 Michigan-av., to-day.
Domestics.
SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG Norwegian girls, to do general housework in a private family. Inquire at 6 Hubbard-st.
SITUATION WANTED—FOR [illegible] and sewing in a private family [illegible] Harrison-st. Also, first-class cook [illegible]
SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG woman for general housework [illegible] Apply at the General Emigrant Agency, Building, Room 4.

MISCELLANEOUS.
DIVORCES OBTAINED IN A STATE [illegible] and private manner, by a [illegible] divorce laws a special [illegible] information free. Address [illegible] lished P. O. Box 135, Chicago.
DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED [illegible] publicity, and at small expense [illegible] cree is obtained. Address P. O. Box [illegible] O. Box advertised for the past [illegible] has obtained 200 divorces during [illegible]
OPIUM EATERS—THE MOST [illegible] cured. For circular, address [illegible] CO., Anacostia, D. C.
WANTED—OFFICE WORK, BY A [illegible] considerable experience in business. [illegible] Tribune office.
WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, LADIES' and gentlemen's cast-off clothing, by sending [illegible] I. GELDER, 304 S. Wells-st., [illegible]
WANTED—ANY FAMILIES IN WANT OF [illegible] help can find them, for city or country, [illegible] BALKAM'S office, 124½ State-st.
WANTED—ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF [illegible] ers; also good watches, jewelry, and [illegible] silver, coins, guns, and pistols. Cash [illegible] LEVY'S, 186 State-st. Household furniture [illegible] large or small lots.

AGENTS WANTED.
AGENTS WANTED—SOMETHING [illegible] great Northwest, the most magnificent [illegible] published, shows the country from New York to [illegible] rado. All railroads, large and small towns [illegible] [illegible] CRAMB & CO., 106 Lake-st., Chicago.
AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE [illegible] Sewing Machine. It is [illegible] the Lock Stitch," and is warranted for 5 years [illegible] $18. All other machines with an under-feed [illegible] $15 or less are infringements. Address [illegible] SEWING MACHINE CO., 24 Louis, Mo., [illegible] Pittsburgh, Pa., or Boston, Mass.
AGENTS WANTED—$20 PER DAY AND [illegible] half try. Male and female, to sell [illegible] every family wants, and will buy at first sight [illegible] for circular. G. W. ALLEN, P. O. Box [illegible]
AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE [illegible] "Lock Stitch" (alike on both sides) [illegible] licensed under-feed Shuttle Machine [illegible] Licensed by Wheeler & Wilson, Grover [illegible] and Singer & Co. All other under-feed [illegible] sold for less than $60 are infringements [illegible] and seller are liable to prosecution and [illegible] CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, [illegible] cago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.
AGENTS WANTED—$20 PER WEEK [illegible] complain of hard times when [illegible] priency within your reach. Agents [illegible] male, are making $100 per week [illegible] Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense [illegible] have no competition; [illegible] for circular containing table of contents [illegible] full work. Address WELLS & COFFIN [illegible] New York, or UNION PUBLISHING CO., Washington-st., Chicago.
AGENTS WANTED—FOR A LIGHT [illegible] at which ladies and gents can [illegible] easily without capital. Mrs. J. MAY [illegible]
AGENTS WANTED—$75 A DAY TO [illegible] female agents, to introduce the [illegible] SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE [illegible] lock stitch, and is the only LICENSED [illegible] CHINE sold in the United States for [illegible] others are infringements, and the seller [illegible] liable to prosecution and imprisonment [illegible]
AGENTS WANTED—IN ALL THE [illegible] towns and cities in the Northwest, to [illegible] sell the earth closet. Apply [illegible] ability good pay. [illegible] full information apply. Address WARING [illegible] WELLS, General Northwestern Agents, [illegible] Chicago, Ill.
AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY TOWN [illegible] West. Newest and most useful [illegible] seen on the market two weeks [illegible] 25 dozen. Call or send 25 cents [illegible] 38 Washington-st., Room 11.
AGENTS WANTED—FOR G. E. WARING'S New Hand-book of Husbandry [illegible] for Farmers, in every department [illegible] [illegible] 150 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.
AGENTS WANTED—$250 PER DAY [illegible] AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., [illegible] ton, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.
AGENTS WANTED—FOR A SPLENDID [illegible] book, sold only by [illegible] complete success. We refer [illegible] canvassers of any kind, will [illegible] before engaging in anything [illegible] [illegible] PARKHURST, 120 Washington-st., [illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.
TO RENT—A PLEASANT [illegible] Park, one block from [illegible] KING, Attorney, 30 Ogden's [illegible]
TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY DWELLING [illegible] No. 208 Ontario-st., at [illegible] month. D. F. BAXTER, 133 [illegible]
TO RENT—IN EVANSTON—[illegible] house of 10 rooms, with [illegible] of the most convenient [illegible] month. Also, 2 cottages [illegible] and a good house of 5 rooms [illegible] Washington-st. C. R. BROWNE, Room 13, 139 [illegible]
TO RENT—$25—FIRST-CLASS NEW [illegible] marble mantels, gas, [illegible] POTWIN & CORBY, 128 Dearborn [illegible]
TO RENT—HOUSE NO. [illegible] For particulars apply [illegible] B. WILLIAMS, No. 5 [illegible]
TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS [illegible] F. H. Winston, No. 220 [illegible] Immediate possession given. [illegible] VILLE & HARVEY, No. 1 Metropolitan [illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.
TO RENT—IN THE BEAUTIFUL [illegible] known as the Thompson Block, [illegible] each, on first and second floors, [illegible] closets on each floor. Rent cheap. [illegible] THOMPSON, Real Estate Agent, [illegible]
TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS [illegible] en suite, in Gov. Bross' new [illegible] corner Washington and Franklin-sts. [illegible] KENDRICK & BOOTH [illegible]
TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD, A [illegible] nished sleeping room, with [illegible] at 70 Jackson-st., between State and Dearborn [illegible]
TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR [illegible] nished, en suite or single, at 18 South [illegible] ner Van Buren, opposite Everett House. [illegible]
TO RENT—212 WABASH-AV.—A [illegible] front parlor, or a suite, on first floor; [illegible] localities in the city for a first-class [illegible] dentist.
TO RENT—NICE ROOMS, FURNISHED [illegible] furnished, in house with modern [illegible] private family; 281 Wabash-av. [illegible]
TO RENT—SECOND STORY [illegible] room 25x125.
TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL NEW [illegible] nished and unfurnished, and [illegible] &c., at 172 and 174 South Clark-st. [illegible]
TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD, A [illegible] sleeping room; one small room [illegible] two gentlemen. Apply at 330 [illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES.
TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—HOTEL IN [illegible] Cheap for cash. The only one in [illegible] particulars, inquire of M. J. COOKE, [illegible]
TO RENT—ROOM, WITH POWER, FOR [illegible] manufacturing business. Address [illegible] NUM & CHIDESTER, 74 North Halsted-st.
TO RENT—PARTIES WISHING TO RENT [illegible] with power, centrally located, [illegible] size and space required. K. T. WHITE, [illegible]
TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL OFFICE IN BA[illegible] front 114 South Clark-st., over [illegible] reasonable. Apply to DR. CLARKE, [illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.
WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG [illegible] man, a furnished room, on the South [illegible] A H W, Tribune office, stating terms, with [illegible] board.
WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE [illegible] rooms, gas, bath, etc., on North [illegible] av. or on the West Side, east of [illegible] neighborhood. Address, giving full [illegible] ence. JONES, Tribune office.
WANTED—TO RENT—THREE [illegible] rooms, located between Clark and [illegible] son and Jackson-sts. Any person having [illegible] please address M C L, Tribune office.
WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED [illegible] or 2 or 4 rooms, for housekeeping [illegible] location. Address C R, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.
WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—TWO [illegible] farms in Indiana, [illegible] Wyandotte, Kansas [illegible] Michigan, and Illinois, for new [illegible] furniture, merchandise, or real estate [illegible] particulars inquire of BABCOCK, [illegible]
WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FOR [illegible] lots near the city for [illegible] carriages, &c. HENDERSON & CRAWFORD [illegible] Dearborn-st., Room 3.
WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A [illegible] bile, buggy, coop, &c., complete, for a good [illegible] Address Drawer 6131 Chicago.
WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—[illegible] land in one of the best counties of [illegible] railroads; title perfect; will take any good [illegible] Address MISSOURI, Tribune office.
WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS [illegible] urban lots for a [illegible] watch and chain. N. S. BOYDEN, 125 [illegible]
WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A STOCK [illegible] of dry goods for city property or goods. [illegible] MARION, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE—A LARGE SILVER-PLATED [illegible] case at a bargain. LOOMIS & CO., [illegible]
FOR SALE—A GARD BRICK MACHINE [illegible] used about a week; will be sold [illegible] the price of old iron. Apply to D. BARKER [illegible] Water-st.
FOR SALE—TO PRINTERS—ONE [illegible] medium Gordon press, with steam [illegible] Address PRESS, Tribune office.
FOR SALE—HAY—HAY—BY THE CAR [illegible] or vessel load. Hay delivered to any [illegible] city. 180 and 182 Washington-st. [illegible]

PERSONAL.
PERSONAL—WILL MRS. JACOBS [illegible] send her address to S L, Tribune office.
PERSONAL—"ALL I CRAVE" [illegible] to me, care of the firm I am with [illegible] dress, or name a place of meeting. [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Whittemore's Credentials Presented in the House.

Strong Feeling Against His Readmission.

Further Debate in the Senate on the Post Office Appropriation Bill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CHEEKY WHITTEMORE.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The credentials of Whittemore were unexpectedly laid before the House by the Speaker, this afternoon, with the evident intention on the part of his few friends to have them referred to a committee. It was thought Whittemore chose his opportunity when the House was thin, scarcely a quorum being present, and, besides, it had been ordered that the very hour when he presented them should be devoted to a special subject. However, Mr. Logan had authorities and precedents, so far as any approach this [illegible] ready in his desk, and at once objected to the swearing in of Whittemore, and refused to yield to a poorly sustained effort on the part of a few of his friends to send the whole matter to the Committee on Elections. Mr. Logan, in a few words, set the salient points of the case before the House, and with telling effect. There was unusual quiet and close attention. Mr. Logan, having evidently carried his proposition to decide the case in open House, yielded for a motion to postpone till Tuesday. The sentiment developed against the reception of Whittemore was much stronger than those who opposed him had expected.

GOVERNOR BULLOCK, OF GEORGIA.

The State Treasurer of Georgia telegraphs to a member of the House: "Every charge made against Governor Bullock has been fully sustained [illegible] the testimony before the committee, while his [illegible], so far as they have any significance, [illegible] been refuted."

MR. AKERMAN'S CONFIRMATION.

The chances for Akerman's confirmation [illegible] Some of the extreme Southern Senators [illegible] a few of the same class from the North, are [illegible] to oppose him. The following, among [illegible] from the South, will support him: Warner, Pool, Abbott, Flanigan, Ames, Robertson, and [illegible], while Hamilton, McDonald, Rice, Spencer, and Osborne will probably oppose him. The President gives as his reason for selecting Akerman, that he was personally acquainted with him, [illegible] under the present circumstances, he would [illegible] consent to bring any Southern man into the Cabinet with whom he had no previous personal knowledge.

[To the Associated Press.]

NOMINATION.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The President to-day nominated Roger S. Greene, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Internal Revenue receipts for the week, $[illegible]; fiscal year to date, $[illegible].

TREASURY STATEMENT.

[illegible] in the Treasury, $[illegible]; coin certificates, $[illegible]; currency balance, $[illegible].

PERSONAL.

Secretary Boutwell will probably return on [illegible]. Secretary Belknap is expected to-night. Commissioner Delano arrived last night.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 18.

SENATE.

NATURALIZATION BILL.

CONKLING, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a substitute for the House bill in reference to the Naturalization laws, and gave notice he would call it up at an early day. The substitute is the Senate bill recently reported from the Judiciary Committee on the same subject, with an additional section authorizing United States Marshals in cities having over 20,000 inhabitants to appoint as many special deputies as necessary to preserve order at any election at which members of Congress are to be chosen.

PAY OF JURORS.

CARPENTER, from the Judiciary Committee, reported, as amended, the House bill fixing the compensation of grand and petit jurors in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States at $[illegible] a day. Passed.

LAND GRANT BILLS.

DRAKE introduced a land grant bill in aid of the St. James & Little Rock Railroad.

WILLIAMS called up the land grant bill in aid of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.

HOWARD called up the bill to amend the grant act of 1866, in aid of the railroad and telegraph line from the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific Coast, by the Southern route. [illegible] amendments being adopted, the bill, after [illegible], was laid over till Monday.

RELIEF BILL.

TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for the relief of purchasers of lands sold for direct taxes in the insurrectionary States.

POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, took up the unfinished business the Post Office Appropriation bill, and the amendments relative to the repeal of the franking privilege.

THURMAN moved an amendment that the repeal of the franking privilege shall not take effect until August 1. Adopted.

MORTON opposed the amendment for a cheap postage as involving a loss of postal revenue without any corresponding benefit, as it would not increase mail matter 1 per cent. He thought the present rates of postage were sufficiently low.

After further debate the Senate voted on Mr. [illegible] amendment as amended, abolishing the franking privilege, providing for one-cent postage. The amendment was rejected—yeas, 16; [illegible]

The following is the vote:

YEAS.

McCreery, Scott,
Morton, Sumner,
Pratt, Thurman,
[illegible] (Texas), Ramsay, Wiley,
Schurz, Yates—16.

NAYS.

Johnston, Spencer,
McDonald, [illegible],
Morrill (Maine), Stewart,
Morrill (Vt.), Stockton,
Osborne, Thayer,
Pool, Tipton,
Rice, Trumbull,
Robertson, Vickers,
Ross, Warren,
Sawyer, Williams—[illegible].

[illegible] was then reported to the Senate, when [illegible]SEY renewed his amendment, and appealed to the Senate to vote upon the direct question of abolishing the franking privilege.

[illegible]AKE renewed his amendment relative to [illegible], which was accepted by Mr. Ramsay as a modification of his own.

MORRILL (Vt.) renewed his amendment.

THURMAN appealed to the Chairman of the Post Office Committee (Ramsay) to withdraw [illegible] position, as it had been voted on in committee.

[illegible]ARLAN thought the fate of the Franking [illegible] depended upon its being appended to an appropriation bill. As a friend of the measure he [illegible] a direct vote should be taken upon it.

TRUMBULL said it would be impossible to [illegible] that vote, as a majority of the Senate [illegible] determined to prevent that by amending [illegible]

[illegible] numerous suggestions, which were not acted on, as to the best means of determining the [illegible] the Senate on the various propositions, [illegible] amendment of Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, was rejected [illegible] to 28.

[illegible] Senators asserting that they would vote [illegible] amendments, the Senate then adjourned [illegible].

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NAVAL RANK.

[illegible] joint resolution for the appointment of a board to examine cases of officers who [illegible] themselves unjustly passed over by promotion [illegible] in conformity with the act of Congress [illegible] 1866, was passed.

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL.

[illegible]PER, from the Committee on Military [illegible], reported a bill amending the act in relation to the sale of the St. Louis Arsenal grounds.

PENSION BILL REJECTED.

[illegible] to restore the pension of Margaret L. [illegible], Tennessee, was rejected—yeas, 53; nays, [illegible]

ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS' ACCOUNTS.

WASHBURN, of Massachusetts, from the [illegible] on Claims, reported back the Senate [illegible] authorize the settlement of the accounts of [illegible] the army and navy, in cases where the [illegible] is lost, and for over payments, &c., with [illegible] amendment limiting the settlements to sums [illegible] loss, and to officers in whose accounts [illegible] no apparent fraud. The amendment was [illegible] and the bill passed.

WHITTEMORE'S CREDENTIALS.

[illegible] Speaker submitted the credentials of B. F. [illegible]more, from the First Congressional District [illegible] Carolina.

[illegible] credentials were read and Mr. LOGAN objected to Whittemore being sworn in, for reasons [illegible] prepared to state to the House. He did [illegible] the matter referred to any committee. [illegible] was committee enough to judge of it. [illegible] to the oath of office being administered to this man, because he had disqualified himself [illegible] being a member of this body.

FARNSWORTH argued that the matter [illegible] referred to a committee so that the action of the House might be based upon a full presentation of the facts and authorities.

[illegible]AN did not want the question to go to [illegible] committee, to be pocketed till after the adjournment of Congress. He wanted the question [illegible] the House now. There was no necessity [illegible] examination of a committee. It was [illegible] of contested election. It was a mere [illegible] of qualification.

[illegible]EAKER suggested that as the day was [illegible] business of the Committee on Claims, [illegible] should be postponed until Tuesday [illegible] the morning hour.

[illegible]GAN adopted the suggestion, and moved [illegible] matter be postponed until Tuesday, after [illegible] morning hour.

[illegible]RFIELD suggested a resolution to make [illegible] of the House that, in case any person [illegible] himself at the bar of the House to be [illegible] as a member elect who may have been [illegible] or who may have resigned at the same [illegible] while a resolution for his expulsion was [illegible] it shall be in order, before administering [illegible] him, to refer the case to the committee [illegible] charge of the resolution of expulsion, [illegible] may act at once on the case.

[illegible]AN remarked that a reference to a committee would be treating the case with a consideration [illegible] not entitled to. It was a mere question [illegible] the House would stand by its unanimous [illegible] that this man was unworthy of [illegible] in the House.

CLAIM BILLS.

[illegible] further discussion, the question was postponed [illegible] Tuesday next, after the morning hour, [illegible] House proceeded with business from the [illegible] on Claims. After disposing of a large [illegible] private claims, Mr. MERCUR, from the [illegible] Committee, reported a bill to amend the [illegible] June, 1866, changing and defining the [illegible] of the eastern and western districts of [illegible] Passed.

[illegible] ON THE SPEAKER'S TABLE.

[illegible] gave notice that, on Monday [illegible] the morning hour, he would move to [illegible] the business on the Speaker's table.

IOWA.

[illegible] a Republican State Convention—[illegible] Officers to be Nominated.

[illegible] Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible], June 18.—The following call for the [illegible] Convention of this State was issued [illegible]:

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
DES MOINES, June 16, 1870.

[illegible] Voters of Iowa:

[illegible] State Convention will be held [illegible], Wednesday, August 17, 1870, commencing [illegible] 10 a. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following offices: [illegible] Judges of the Supreme Court; one candidate for the office of Secretary of State; one candidate for the office of Auditor; one candidate for the office of Treasurer of State; one candidate for the office of Register of the State Land Office; one candidate for the office of Attorney General; one candidate for the office of Reporter of the Supreme Court; one candidate for the office of Clerk of the Supreme Court. [illegible] one delegate for every 100 votes or fraction over 50 cast for Samuel Merrill for Governor at the election in 1869.

The convention will be a convention of the Republican voters of the State, and all [illegible] known to be in accord with the party and its principles are invited to take part in the selection of delegates. The convention being held at a late day, the time for the canvass will be short. That the campaign may be more thoroughly arranged, and its conduct made more effective, the delegation from each county is requested to bring with it the list of the names of the election Commissioners of the County, and that Commissioner, if deemed advisable, a list of most of the help the county will want from abroad, or at large, with which information the State [illegible] Central Committee will [illegible] their work greatly simplified. The committee, without desiring to influence the action of counties would suggest the placing of the Chairman of the County Committee on the delegation would accomplish this with less trouble, and enable him to confer in person with the State Committee as to the details of the canvass.

(Signed),

WM. GARRETT,	W. A. WARREN,
LEWIS MILES,	S. W. RATHBUN,
P. O. JAMES,	W. G. DONNAN,
C. L. WRIGHT,	WILLIAM LARRABEE,
J. S. CLARKSON,	G. W. BASSETT,
A. J. POPE,	N. C. DEERING,

State Central Committee.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Letter from W. K. McAllister.

Gentlemen of the Bar:

There have been in my possession, for several weeks, communications from your number in Kankakee, DuPage, and Cook Counties, requesting me to become a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court for this district. My long silence in regard to them will not, it is to be hoped, be construed as the result of any want of respect, or of failing to regard a mark of esteem, which is, and will be, remembered by me, as a man, with an affectionate and becoming gratitude. These calls are all the more [illegible] because they proceed from gentlemen of all shades of politics, and fairly embody the principle of non-partisanship in the selection of Judges. Having been elected some two years ago to a judicial position by the suffrages of my fellow-citizens of all parties, I feel qualified to [illegible] to bear witness to the spirit of independence in the performance of judicial duty [illegible] a Judge is but the wavering and [illegible] of factions or individuals. Believing [illegible] and, as I trust, with the masses of this [illegible] taining, as it obviously [illegible] the same area in any other portion of the [illegible] that independence [illegible] have uniformly and [illegible] the candidate of any [illegible] Justice, in her high and [illegible] permitted to hold her scales without a [illegible] never should she be disturbed by the [illegible] thy, and over-mischievous [illegible] tics. Never, whatever the forms they may assume, should these ungainly spectres [illegible] portals of her temple [illegible] bited, Argus-eyed should be the warden at the gate. One of the ministers at this temple is about to be chosen. Not by the members of the legal profession alone, nor yet by counties [illegible] the choice be made, but by the people, in their sovereign capacity.

Neither myself, nor this man or that, has a claim to be that person. As the master has the right to choose his own servant, so have the people theirs. They will make their choice, and no doubt wisely and dispassionately. We live in what may be called a new State; one, too, which in intellectual, moral and material progress, will become the marvel of the world. Her future greatness and glory are, as I firmly believe, but dimly comprehended by even the most imaginative of her inhabitants. But her true development has hitherto been greatly retarded by the want of wise and well considered legislation for the general good. The barrier to such legislation has had its origin and strength in the opportunities afforded by the present constitution, for private and local schemes, to the neglect of the public weal. We are now approaching a new epoch—the adoption of a constitution, which, if enforced in its spirit and purpose, will effectually destroy those opportunities and lead the minds of legislators into the broad and better fields of general public utility. But, even with the adoption of the new constitution, public interests may still be insecure without an able and independent Supreme Court. Grounds long occupied and maintained by the capability of mankind, will never be relinquished so long as evasion has its legerdemain.

When I contemplate those important interests, and all the varied and complicated questions of law and in equity, to be evolved by the active genius of the people comprising this district; when I compare my attainments and qualifications with those of the great judges of a past age, to whose learned and luminous arguments, precise and forcible expressions, and accurate judgments, both bar and bench are accustomed to yield an almost unquestioning reverence,—a Mansfield, an Eldon, Ellenborough, and others in England—a Marshall, Kent, Des Saussure, Story, and many others in this country, I must confess that I feel insignificant. I acknowledge, with unfeigned sadness, that now, in the full meridian of life, the flame of generous emulation which has burned in me with no little ardor for so many years, has become quite extinct by the smothering consciousness of—mediocrity.

I ask not for the office; nevertheless, if any portion of my fellow-citizens are partial enough to cast their votes for me, it is their privilege. I will be independent as a candidate, and independent as a Judge of the Supreme Court, if elected.

Yours, &c., W. K. McALLISTER.

CHICAGO, June 18, 1870.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Programme of Services in the Churches To-Day—Y. M. C. A. Anniversary.

EPISCOPAL.

Rev. Mr. Pitts, of Racine, will officiate, this morning and evening, at Grace Church, on Wabash avenue, near Fourteenth street.

—There will be full services at the Cathedral this morning and evening. Rev. J. P. [illegible] will preach in the evening.

—Rev. A. W. Snyder will officiate at Calvary Church, on Warren near Western avenue, this morning and evening.

—There will be morning and evening services at St. Stephen's Church, on Johnson street, between Taylor and Twelfth.

—There will be morning and evening services at the Church of the Ascension, corner of Washington and Robey streets.

—Rev. E. Sullivan officiates, this morning and evening, at Trinity Church. The evening subject is "Creeds and Doctrines."

—Rev. B. F. Sweet officiates, this morning and evening, at the Church of the Epiphany, on Throop street.

—Rev. Mr. Cheney preaches, this morning and evening, at Christ Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street.

—There will be services, this afternoon, at All Saints' Church, corner of Fourth and Carpenter streets.

METHODIST.

Walter Blackmore, a boy preacher, preaches, this evening, at the Central Park Methodist Church, corner of Lake and Seymour streets.

—Rev. Wm. Fole preaches, this morning, at the Maxwell Street Church. The subject of the sermon in the evening on "Fretting and [illegible] Cure."

—Rev. W. H. Daniels preaches twice at the First Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets. The morning subject is "The [illegible]"

—Rev. Dr. Fowler preaches at [illegible] Church. The evening subject [illegible] Divine Existence."

—Rev. J. H. Bayliss preaches at Trinity Church to-day.

—Rev. Dr. Hatfield preaches [illegible] Centenary Church, on Monroe near [illegible] lect at night is "Mormonism, and [illegible] United States Government with regard [illegible]"

—Ada Street Methodist Episcopal [illegible] W. F. Stewart, pastor.—Until [illegible] the new church edifice on Ada [illegible] society will hold services Sunday [illegible] in the church corner of May and [illegible]

CONGREGATIONAL.

Rev. C. D. Helmer preaches [illegible] evening at the Union Park Church.

—Rev. E. P. Williams preaches [illegible] the Tabernacle Church, corner of [illegible] diana streets, on "The Gospel Promise," and this evening on "How to Become a Christian."

—Rev. C. M. Tyler preaches twice at the South Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-sixth street.

—Rev. L. T. Chamberlain preaches this morning, and Rev. Wm. E. Holyoke this evening, at the New England Church, corner of Dearborn and White streets.

—Rev. Moses Smith preaches twice at the Leavitt Street Church. The evening subject is "Christian Marriage."

—Rev. Wm. A. Bartlett preaches twice at Plymouth Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Eldridge Court.

BAPTIST.

Rev. G. W. Northrup preaches this morning, and Rev. O. T. Walker this evening, at the North Church, corner of Dearborn street and Chicago avenue.

—Rev. R. S. Seymour, of Boston, preaches twice in the Fifth Church, corner of Harrison and Sangamon streets.

—Rev. J. B. Thomas preaches twice at the Wabash Avenue Church, corner of Eighteenth street.

—Rev. A. N. Arnold, D. D., preaches this morning, and Rev. E. J. Goodspeed this evening, at the Second Church, corner of Morgan and Monroe streets.

—Rev. William Hague, D. D., preaches twice at the University Place Church.

—Rev. J. B. Drew will preach twice at the Free Will Church, corner of Loomis and Jackson streets.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Professor Swing preaches in Westminster Church, this morning. There is no evening service.

—Rev. J. H. Walker preaches twice at Reunion Church, on Mitchell street, between Throop and Loomis.

—Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, of New York, preaches twice at the Third Church, corner of Washington and Carpenter streets.

—Rev. J. McLeish preaches twice at the Seventh Church, corner of Jackson and Peoria streets.

—Rev. G. P. Nichols preaches twice at Olivet Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Fourteenth street.

—Rev. Dr. J. H. Brown, of Springfield, Ill., preaches this morning at reunion services in the Twenty-eighth Street Church, and this evening at similar services in the Thirty-first Street Church.

UNITARIAN.

Rev. C. A. Staples, pastor of the Third Church, corner of Laflin and Monroe streets, preaches this morning and evening.

—Rev. R. L. Collier preaches this morning to the Fourth Society, in Avenue Hall, No. 161 Twenty-second street.

—Rev. Robert Collyer preaches twice, at Unity Church, the anniversary sermon in the morning.

—There will be services this morning only, at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Wabash avenue and Hubbard court.

UNIVERSALIST.

Rev. Dr. Ryder will preach this morning and evening, at St. Paul's, corner of Wabash avenue and VanBuren street.

—Rev. J. W. Hanson preaches this morning, at the Church of the Redeemer, corner of Washington and Sangamon streets.

—Rev. R. H. Pullman, of Peoria, Ill., preaches twice in Murray Chapel, on Indiana avenue, near Twenty-ninth street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rev. W. N. Goodner preaches this morning at the Swedenborgian temple, on Adams street, and this afternoon at the South Mission. There will also be afternoon services at the North Mission, and the Hyde Park Seminary.

—There will be preaching this morning, only, at the Christian Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-fifth street.

—Rev. James Demarest, Jr., preaches twice at the American Reformed Church, on Washington street, near Ann.

—Rev. J. S. Sweeney preaches twice at the First Christian Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Sixteenth street.

—Rev. C. Miel will preach this afternoon to the French Protestant Society in the Swedenborgian Temple on Adams street.

—Rev. S. Van Noorden preaches this afternoon at the German Evangelical Church, corner of Chicago Avenue and Noble street.

—Rev. F. Richards preaches twice at the English Evangelical Lutheran Church, corner of Dearborn and Ontario streets.

—There will be preaching, this morning and evening, at the Church of God, corner of Warren avenue and Robey street.

—Miss Emma Hardinge will lecture, this morning and evening, at Crosby's Music Hall. The morning subject is "Prophecy and Special Providence," and in the evening she will pronounce a funeral oration on Dickens.

—Captain J. G. A. Bock, of Baltimore, lectures on "Intemperance and Crime," this evening, at Broadway Hall.

—The Disciples of Christ meet, this morning and evening, in Reunion Hall, No. [illegible] Carpenter street, and this evening, at the chapel, on [illegible] street, between Lake and Randolph.

—Rev. L. T. Chamberlain and W. E. Boyden will preach, this Sunday afternoon, in Lincoln Park. There will be singing.

—Religious services will be held, this evening, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, in the stone church, on the northwest corner of West Washington and [illegible] streets. Rev. E. Frankl[illegible] [illegible]